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ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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No. 18,726. 號六十二零百七千八萬一第 日十二月四年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號九十二月五年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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TIME-TABLE.
On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.
CANTON (Tat Sha Tso)	dep. 7.25		5.55		8.20		10.45		1.15
SHUN CHOW	dep. 8.40	5.05	6.20	11.10	9.35	11.25	11.55	1.40	2.10
SHUNG SHUI	dep. 10.25	5.05	6.20	11.10	9.35	11.25	11.55	1.40	2.10
TAIPO	dep. 11.10	5.05	6.20	11.10	9.35	11.25	11.55	1.40	2.10
TAIPO MARKET	dep. 11.10	5.05	6.20	11.10	9.35	11.25	11.55	1.40	2.10
SHUNG SHUI	dep. 11.10	5.05	6.20	11.10	9.35	11.25	11.55	1.40	2.10
SHUN CHOW	dep. 11.10	5.05	6.20	11.10	9.35	11.25	11.55	1.40	2.10
CANTON	arr. 12.05		6.55		10.00		12.25		2.45

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 16 Through Express p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 20 Through Express p.m.
LAST FERRY (near Kowloon)	dep. 8.25	7.55	10.15	1.15	1.35	1.55	2.15	2.35	2.55
KOWLOON	dep. 8.40	8.05	10.20	1.20	1.40	1.60	1.80	2.00	2.20
SHUN CHOW	dep. 8.45	8.10	10.25	1.25	1.45	1.65	1.85	2.05	2.25
SHUNG SHUI	dep. 8.50	8.15	10.30	1.30	1.50	1.70	1.90	2.10	2.30
TAIPO	dep. 8.55	8.20	10.35	1.35	1.55	1.75	1.95	2.15	2.35
TAIPO MARKET	dep. 8.55	8.20	10.35	1.35	1.55	1.75	1.95	2.15	2.35
SHUNG SHUI	dep. 9.00	8.25	10.40	1.40	1.60	1.80	2.00	2.20	2.40
SHUN CHOW	dep. 9.05	8.30	10.45	1.45	1.65	1.85	2.05	2.25	2.45
CANTON	arr. 11.45		11.00		2.00		2.40		3.00

* Will stop at Taiipo and Shung Shui to allow First Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

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Stations	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanling dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50		
Shataukok arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50		
Shataukok dep.				10.00	1.20
Fanling arr.				11.00	2.20

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10 p.m. "HONAM"

THURSDAY, 30TH MAY, 1918.
8 a.m. "FATSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"

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8 a.m. "HONAM"
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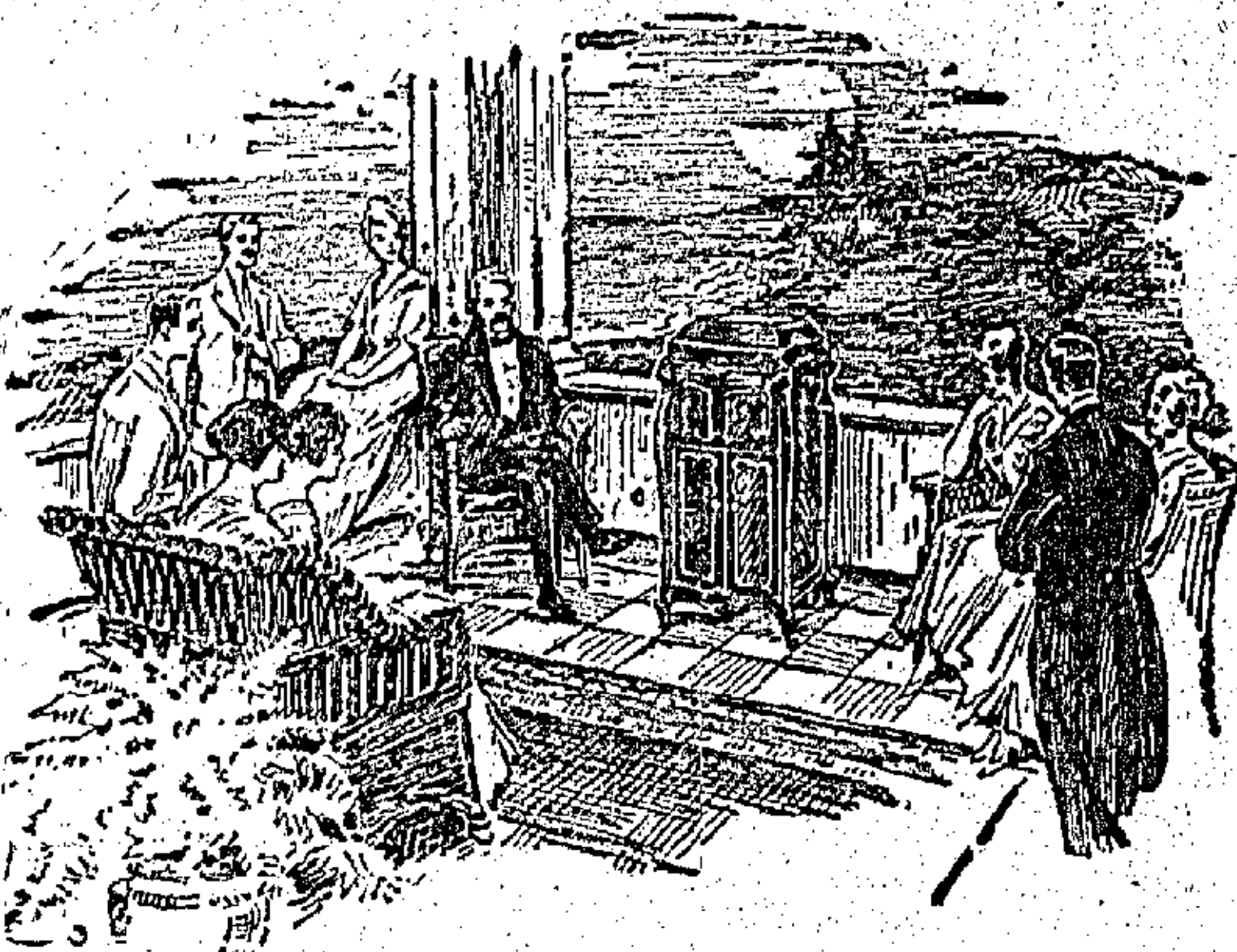
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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 "	" 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 "	" 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 "	" 15 "
1.15 " to 1.45 "	" 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 "	" 15 "
2.15 " to 3.00 "	" 15 "
3.00 " to 5.00 "	" 15 "
5.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	2.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 "	" 15 "
2.30 " to 3.00 "	" 15 "
3.00 " to 6.00 "	" 15 "
6.00 " to 8.30 "	" 15 "
8.30 " to 9.30 "	" 15 "
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AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.**A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.**

In the House of Lords on March 18th, Lord Parmoor moved to resolve: "That this House approves the principle of a League of Nations and the constitution of a tribunal whose orders shall be enforceable by an adequate sanction."

The question, he said, had been discussed several times in almost every country, both by statesmen and those specially interested in the science or practice of international law. The result of that discussion had shown that there was a vast margin of instructed opinion in favour of the principle of a League of Nations. As far as he could gauge opinion it came to this—that we had suffered, and were suffering, from what might be called international anarchy, and the time had come when we wanted to put a more settled order in the place of the existing international anarchy.

The first measure of reconstruction necessary after the war would be international reconstruction, bringing with it a guarantee of stability and permanency as regarded peace conditions. There was no other way by which that could be obtained except under the principle of a League of Nations. He did not believe this was the last war. If he believed that it would not be of great importance whether this principle was adopted or not. Lord Lansdowne, in his historic letter, referred to the institution of science. There was no limit to the destructive and mutilative power of modern science. The strong argument against a League of Nations was that you could not have a League of Nations without some interference with the sovereign rights of individual Powers. Yet that was surely the strongest argument in favour of some form of national restraint by international league. If the object of a League of Nations was to put a restraint on violence and force, it was all-important that those nations should be included from whom they might possibly anticipate violence and force. There must be some system of relative disarmament. All schemes, however carefully drawn, would be utterly ineffective unless they had an "adequate sanction." Many difficulties would have hindered the present war if there had been a League of Nations.

"BEST SAFEGUARD FOR HUMANITY." Earl Loreburn seconded the motion. After this war was over, he believed the best safeguard for humanity in the future lay in two innovations—one the placing of foreign affairs under direct international control, and the other the setting up of some machinery by which the different nations of the world should be, to use the language of President Wilson, in general concert with one another. Lord Parmoor had referred to the letters Lord Lansdowne wrote to the papers and to the effect he hoped they would have the (Lord Loreburn) entirely agreed. He was persuaded these documents would be famous in history, and he trusted they would contribute towards the ending of the war. This war had lasted far too long already, and he appealed to Lord Lansdowne not to leave unexplored any avenue, however uninviting it might appear at first sight, which might lead towards the ending of the agony of Europe.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said that where he spoke of a League of Nations, he did not mean one coalition of powers against another coalition. (Cheers.) That would only mean a perpetuation of the condition of things which they desired to see ended. (Hear, hear.) Nor did he mean merely an increased resort to arbitration. Arbitration stopped short of what some of them desired to obtain. A League of Nations had two essential features. It must be open to all, and must, if possible, comprise all the important Powers. (Cheers.) Secondly, it must be armed with executive powers—powers sufficient to secure unquestioning obedience to its decisions. Three forms of pressure, which could be applied to a recalcitrant Power were moral pressure, economic pressure, and pressure which could be exercised by material coercion. If a League of Nations were able to apply pressure in these different shapes, he thought they might say with confidence that on the most favourable assumption that would be in a position to secure delay, opportunities for discussion, opportunities for conciliation, which in a great many cases would be effectual to avoid the threatened danger.

FAVOURABLE OMENS.

He was sanguine enough to believe that omens were at this moment entirely favourable to the creation of such a League of Nations. There was a large measure of agreement in principle in all countries with regard to the desirability of such a league. Something had been said as to the possibility of obtaining the adhesion of the Central Powers. He was most anxious not to put the case too high, but he believed he was right in saying that both in Germany and Austria one public man after another had been ready to announce the readiness of his Government to participate in such an international movement. He knew, of course, that these announcements had been accompanied by reservations. It had been said that there would be no use in admitting Germany to the league because Germany had so often violated her obligations as a perfectly legitimate charge, as was seen in Belgium and more recently in the violation of the pledges given to Russia. But nobody proposed to put faith in a German pledge. The members of the league would to some extent part with sovereign rights and bind themselves jointly and severally to conform to what was laid down by the league itself. In a League of Nations set up with the power of passing a sentence of international outlawry he thought there was a material guarantee for the maintenance of peace, unlike anything heard of previously. He certainly desired the inclusion of the Central Powers in the league. Germany in the past had always been the great Anarchist of Europe. She had always played for her own hand, always taken short cuts, always flouted the idea of peaceful discussion. To include Germany in the harness of an organisation of

**NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.
AN AMBITIOUS SCHEME.**

The Government has decided to erect a great National War Museum. In the words of Sir Alfred Mond (First Commissioner of Works), "the scheme is of a magnificent character, and the museum will be one of the most remarkable buildings in Europe." In conversation with one of *The Daily Telegraph's* representatives, an official closely in touch with the project stated that the National War Museum, which is going to be permanent, and not temporary, in character, will rank alongside the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum. Such a statement is in itself evidence of the great importance of the scheme now in contemplation, and assured of being carried out. The hope entertained, and the purpose in view, is that the project will develop into the creation of a National Naval and Military Museum, at which soldiers and sailors and prospective soldiers and sailors may learn the story of their country's wonderful achievements in the great war. It is not intended to be a museum of enemy trophies. These will be exhibited, but they are not to be the main feature. The object is to demonstrate how we, a non-military people, when faced with the defence of our very existence as a nation, developed our resources, produced ships, guns, and ammunition never dreamt of, and by our national and patriotic effort saved civilisation from the rule of the Hun.

The work of the humblest munition worker up to that of the most skilled artisan, illustrating the gradual development of the nation's efforts in the war, will be shown, and will prove to future generations an object-lesson as to the great part their predecessors played when everything was at stake. For instance, the guns of the famous *Queen Elizabeth* will be there. There will be a series illustrating every type of gun we have used during the war, and likewise a model of every ship which has protected Britain's shores—from the most modest Dreadnought down to the most modest but pluckiest drifter which has helped to clear the highways and byways of the seas of mines. In a word it will be an exhibition of how we "did it" out of nothing by developing our resources—moral and material.

QUESTION OF SITE.

The question of a site is exercising much attention. A committee, presided over by the Earl of Crawford (a former First Commissioner of Works), has had the matter in hand for some time, and has now placed its recommendations before the War Cabinet, with which the final decision as to site rests. The buildings promise to be of huge dimensions. It is stated that two sites have been definitely recommended—one in Hyde Park on a piece of ground lying above the Serpentine on the Bayswater side, and the other on the south side of the Thames, adjoining the new County Council Hall. So far as the former is concerned the site could be obtained free, while in connection with the latter there would be a cost of half a million sterling, and it would take two years to clear out the existing buildings and prepare it for the necessary work. There are, however, many who strongly object to the Hyde Park proposal, the opinion being that if the project is of such great national importance it is well worth paying for without sacrificing any portion of London's open spaces. On the other hand, there are those who consider that the site south of the new County Council Hall is most inconvenient and out of the way, while the Hyde Park position is admirable from the point of view of the thousands of people who daily visit the park, especially children, and who would be readily attracted to such a museum. For the present, however, nothing has been decided. The matter has to come before the War Cabinet, and will be settled one way or another in the course of a very short time.

It is interesting to learn that since Sir Alfred Mond, in his position as First Commissioner of Works, accepted the proposal to establish a museum in London commemorative of the war, the Germans have followed our example, and are setting up a national war museum, recording the life of Germany during the war.

this kind would do more to get rid of conceivable means.

But quite apart from this there must be a settlement of outstanding difficulties before this war came to an end. He was not for a moment suggesting that he would accept the assent of any Powers to join the league as a substitute for satisfactory territorial settlement. Such a settlement was a necessary preliminary to the setting up of a league, and the settlement would not be complete unless they had not only a settlement of territorial claims, but also with regard to the machinery by which peace would be maintained in the future. There were immense difficulties in the way of the realisation of this dream, but they must not be deterred by difficulties. The question of disarmament was one of enormous difficulty, and it would be a mistake to link it too closely with the league. He could not see how it was possible to ration men, guns, ships, submarines, mines, and so on, and that problem would tend to become more and more difficult as scientific invention proceeded. But the acceptance of the policy of the league would have a very important reaction on the question of armaments. The democracies of the world were sick of the burden—(hear, hear)—and if there were found means to ensure international peace, disarmament would follow almost automatically.

Lord Parker said the war had shown how increasingly difficult it had become for a nation to remain neutral. The neutrality of the nations not in the war was maintained only by fear. If it could be made clear in the future that there would be no neutrals, the danger of war would be minimised because the risks would be increased.

The debate was adjourned.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**AMERICAN TROOPS IN
FRANCE.**

NEW ARMY IN THE MAKING.

[FROM LAURENCE JERROLD.]

I have recently visited the miniature America now installed in France, and installed in the most French part of Central France. There is nothing more French than these ancient towns with historic castles, moats, dungeons and torture chambers, these old villages, where farms are sometimes still haunted by the small castles, and this countryside where living is easy and pleasant, and where a stout, middle-aged gentleman who grows a marvellous pink wine told me: "You see, we do not want to go elsewhere, we do not want the excitement of other countries; we are rooted to our own country, where we live quietly, but, as we think, well." He certainly was doing himself well at the table d'hôte. But he had left his corner, and he had looked down through the retreat from Charleval, and brought back thence the French Military Cross. On to this heart of France has descended a whole people from across the ocean, a people that hails from New England and California, from Virginia and Illinois. The American army has taken over this heart of France, and is teaching it to go some. Townsfolk and villagers enjoy being taught. The arrival of the American army is a revelation to them. I was surprised at first to find how fresh a novelty an Allied army was in this part of France. Then I remembered that these little towns and villages have in the last few months for the first time seen Allied France. The ports where the American troops land have seen many other Allies; they saw indeed in August, 1914, some of the first British troops land, whose reception remains in the recollection of the inhabitants as a scene of such fervour and loving enthusiasm as had never been known before, and probably will not be known again. In fact, to put it brutally, French ports are blasé. But this Central France for the first time welcomes Allied troops. It is true they had seen some Russians, but the least said of them now the better. The Russians are still there, hewing wood for three francs a day per head, and behaving quite peaceably.

THE GREATEST MIRACLE.

These old towns and villages look upon the American army in their midst as the greatest miracle they have ever known, and a greater one than they ever could have dreamed of. One motor through scores of little towns and villages where the American soldier in his khaki, his soft hat (which I am told is soon to be abolished), and his white gaiters, swarms. The villagers put up a bunting, calico signs, flags, and show in their shop windows. The children when bold play with the American soldiers, and the children that are more shy just venture to go up and touch an American soldier's leg. Very old peasant ladies put on their Sunday black and go out walking and in some mysterious way talking with American soldiers. The village mayor turns out and makes a speech utterly incomprehensible to the American soldier when a fresh contingent of the latter arrives. The 1918 class, just called up, plays bugles and shouts "Good morning" when an American car comes by.

Vice versa, this Central France is perhaps even more of a miracle to the American troops than the American troops are to it. To watch the American trooper from Arkansas or Chicago being shown over a castle which is not only older than the United States, but was in its prime under Louis XII., and dates back to a Roman fortress now beneath it, is a wonderful sight. Here the American soldier shows himself a charming child. There is nothing of the "Innocents Abroad" about him. I heard scarcely anything (except about telephones and railways) of any American brag of modernism in this ancient part of France. On the contrary, the soldier is learning with open eyes and trying to learn with open ears, all these wonders of the past among which he has been suddenly put. The officer, too, even the educated officer, is beautifully astonished at all this past, which he had read about, but which, quite possibly, he didn't really believe to exist. The American officers who speak French and there are some of them, coming from the Southern States—are, of course, heroes in every town, and sought after in cafés at recreation hours by every French officer and man. Those who do not know French are learning it, and I remember a picturesque sight, that of a very elderly, prim French governess in black, teaching French to American subalterns in a Y.M.C.A. canteen.

A great French preacher the other day, in his sermon in a Paris church, said that this coming to France of millions of American troops may mean eventually one of the greatest changes in Continental Europe the world has ever known. His words never seemed to me so full of meaning as they did when I was among the Americans in the heart of France. There, of course, the contrast is infinitely greater than it can be in the France which our own troops are occupying and defending. These young, fresh, hustling, keen Americans, building up numerous works of all kinds to prepare for defending France, have brought with them Chinese labour and nigger labour; and Chinese and niggers, and German and Austrian prisoners, all work in these American camps under an experience, what a miracle, indeed, this spectacle seems to the country-folk of this old French soil, who have always lived very quietly, who never wanted to go anywhere else, and who knew, indeed, that France had Allies fighting and working for her, but had never seen any of them until these Americans came across a thousand miles of ocean.

GIANTIC ACTIVITIES.

Something of a miracle, also, is what our new Allies are accomplishing. They are doing everything on a huge scale. In aviation camps, training camps, aviation schools, vast tracts where barracks were being put up, railways built, telegraphs and telephones installed by Chinese labour, negro labour, German prisoners of war, under the direction of American skilled workmen, who are in France by

the thousand. There are Y.M.C.A. canteens, Red Cross canteens, clubs for officers and for men, theatres and cinemas for the army, and a prodigious amount of food—all come from America. The hams alone I saw strung up in one canteen would astonish the Boches. American canned goods, meat, fruit, condensed milk, meal, etc., have arrived in France in stupendous quantities. I cannot say either the number of American troops now in France, or the number of troops who are expected to arrive this year, but the former figure is well up to expectation, and the latter figure is astounding. I made one objection to American quartermasters: "These men have arrived in France; they can be housed, there is room for them. How are they to be fed?" The answer was, "Before we bring the men we bring the wheat with which to feed them." This, indeed, is done thoroughly and methodically. No body of American troops in France until what is required for their sustenance several weeks ahead is already stored in France. Only the smallest necessities are bought on the spot, and troops passing through England on their way to France are strictly forbidden, both officers and men, to buy any article of food whatsoever in England. As for the quality, I can say I could not see any of it, so far as I could see. All pastry, cakes, sweets are most scrupulously prohibited throughout civilian France, but the American troops rightly have all these things in plenty. I saw marvellous cakes and tarts, which would create a run on any Paris or London tea-shop, and the lady who manages one American Red Cross canteen (by the way, she is an Englishwoman, and is looking up to one of the best organisers they have met) explained to me the wonderful recipes they have for making jam with honey and preserved fruit. The bread, of course, they make themselves, and, as is right, it is pure white-flour bread, such as no civilian knows nowadays.

One motor through scores of villages and more, and every little old French spot swarms with American Tommy's billeted in cottages and farmhouses. Many of them march straight to their billets, from their landing port, and just experience is as wonderful for them, just as it is for the villagers who welcome these almost fabulous Allies. But it is the engineering, building, and machinery which are the most astonishing. Gangs of workers—labour drafts, I think they call them—have come over in thousands. Many of these young chaps are college men, Harvard or Princeton or Yale graduates. They dig and toil as efficiently as any labourer, and perhaps with more zeal. One American major told me with glee how a party of these young workers arrived straight from America at 3.30 p.m., and started digging at five a.m. next morning. "And they liked it," it tickled them to death. Many of these drafts, in fact, were sick and tired of inaction in ports before their departure from America, and they welcomed work in France as if it were some great game.

THE AVIATION SCHOOL.

Perhaps the biggest work of all the Americans are doing is a certain aviation camp and school. In a few months it has neared completion, and when it is finished it will, I believe, be the biggest of its kind in the world. There, pilots are trained, and trained in numbers which I may not say, but which are comforting. The number of aeroplanes they use merely for training, which also I must not state, is in itself remarkable. "Training pilots is the one essential thing," I was told by the C.O. These flying men—or boys—who have, of course, already been broken in America, do an additional course in France, and when they leave the aviation camp I say they are absolutely ready for air fighting. The front. This is the finishing school. The aviators go through eight distinct courses in this school. They are perfected in flying, in observation, in bombing, in machine-gun flying. On even a cloudy and windy day the air overhead buzzes with these young American flyers, all getting into the pink of condition to do their stunts at the front. They seemed to me as keen as our own flying men, and as well disciplined. They live in the camp, and it requires more heaven and earth for one of them to get leave to go even to the nearest little quiet old town.

The impression is the same of the American bases in France as of the American front in France. I found there and here one distinctive characteristic, the total absence of bluff. I was never once told that we were going to be shown how to win the war. I was never once told that America is going to win the war. I never heard that American men and machines are better than ours, but I did hear almost apologies from American soldiers because they are not come into the war sooner. They are, I believe, spending now more money than we are—indeed, the pay of their officers is about double that of ours. I said something about the cost. "Yes, but you see we must make up for lost time," was all the American general said. And he told me about the splendid training work that is being done now in the States by British and French officers who have been there, knowing what war is, and who teach American officers and men from first-hand experience. This particular general hoped that by this means in a very short time American troops arriving in France may be sent on much more quickly to the front than is now the case.

An impression of complete, businesslike determination is what one gets when visiting the American in France. A discipline even stricter than that which is enforced in British and French troops is enforced. In towns, officers, for instance, are not allowed out after nine p.m. Some towns where subalterns discovered the wine of the country have instantly been put "out of bounds." No officer, on any pretext whatsoever, is allowed to go to Paris, except on official business. From the camps they are not even allowed to go to the neighbouring towns. They have, to put it quite frankly, a reputation of wild Americanism to live down, and they sometimes surprise the French by their seriousness. They come from so far, and from such various parts; these Americans, and for France, as well as for themselves, it is a wonderful experience. I was told that the postal censors who read the letters of the American Expeditionary Force are required to know forty-seven languages. Of these languages the two least used are Chinese and German.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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[1077]

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
EXPORTING SILVER DOLLARS.

A Chinese woman was charged with attempting to export eighteen silver dollars.

It was stated that defendant, who was arrested on the Lee Koo Wharf, informed the *Magistrate* that she came to Hongkong to collect debts due to her.

Mr. J. R. Wood inflicted a nominal fine of \$1 and advised defendant to change the silver into notes.

CHINESE ADMIRAL IN COURT.

Liu Hon Hong, described as an Admiral of Lung Chai-kwong's fleet, was charged, on remand, with aiding and abetting an armed robbery at Wanchai recently.

Mr. E. J. Grist, who appeared for defendant, applied for bail.

Inspector Sim said he had been instructed to suggest a substantial bail.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case until next week, fixing bail at \$1,500.

OPIUM CASES.

A Chinese youth pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of one tael and three mace of opium dross.

It was stated that defendant was arrested on the Hop Tack Wharf with the opium dross in his hand. He was searched, and several other pots of opium were discovered, concealed within a belt.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined defendant \$100, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 24 taels of prepared opium and 4 lbs. of raw opium.

Defendant said the opium belonged to a friend who came with him on the same steamer from Singapore.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined defendant \$1,100, with the alternative of five months' hard labour.

HARBOURING A MARRIED WOMAN.

A Chinese was charged with harbouring a married woman.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell, of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, said the complainant, the husband of the woman, was adopted by an uncle who had no children. When the boy grew to manhood he married a woman chosen by his parents, and about a year ago, in deference to the wishes of his uncle, he entered into a second marriage with the woman in the case in order to raise up issue for his uncle's house.

They lived happily for a year. Then defendant met the woman and they both suddenly disappeared. They were traced to Hongkong. The case was an unusual one. Defendant stated that the woman came of her own free will. She was married to the husband as *pin chui*. It was a legal marriage and recognised by the Supreme Court as following the manners and customs of China. It was similar to a *little* marriage.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

IMPERSONATING A POLICE OFFICER.

A Chinese was charged with impersonating a police officer and with extorting money from another Chinese.

Complainant said he arrived in Hongkong from Canton on Monday morning with the intention of visiting several firms. On his arrival he purchased two pots of opium, and went to a boarding-house. While he was smoking, defendant entered his cubicle and charged him with being in unlawful possession of opium.

Defendant, representing himself as a police officer, threatened to arrest complainant if he did not offer him some "cushaw." Complainant demurred, saying that he had no money. Defendant then took the two pots of opium and was going away when an alarm was raised and some of the other boarders managed to arrest defendant.

Defendant denied that he demanded any money, saying that complainant was an old friend of his and had presented him with the two pots of opium.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

GERMAN'S GRIM ADMISION.

Mr. Philip Gibbs writes:—It was a German officer taken in our recapture of Ayette on April 3rd, when an adjutant, three company commanders, and other officers were caught in the cellars by the quick rush of our assault, who said the most tragic thing about the battle for which joy-bells were being rung in Germany.

One of our officers said to him: "You have gained a good deal of ground lately," and the German officer looked up with haunted eyes and his answer would be an evil peace. (Dissect.) It was: "We shall want all the ground we can get to bury our dead."

STABBED FIVE TIMES.
MAN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

A Chinese male night-soil carrier was removed to the Government Civil Hospital on Monday, suffering from five stab wounds in the hand and body.

The body was picked up in Des Vaux Road West near Salt Fish Lane.

A man has been arrested in connection with the crime.

DROWNING FATALITY.
INDIAN CONSTABLE TO THE RESCUE.

The Police have received a report of a drowning accident which occurred on the 26th instant at Ung Long Creek. A youth, seventeen years of age, accompanied by a friend, went for a swim in the creek. The youth suddenly got beyond his depth and was noticed disappearing. His companion raised an alarm, and an Indian constable, who was near the place, jumped into the water to effect a rescue. He made several efforts to discover the body, and at last succeeded in bringing it to the surface. Artificial respiration was resorted to but proved unavailing. The youth remained unconscious and died a few minutes later.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The following is the subscription list to date:—

Acknowledged to 8th April, 1918.....\$23,919.17

Since received:—

Kowloon Customs Staff, per Mr. H. Markham, Jan., Feb., March, April.....\$ 52.00

Mr. C. Harman.....20.00

Percentage of sweep on Piffle match at King's Park.....6.00

M.S.S. sub. May.....5.00

Mr. F. G. Beeke, Whampoa, sub., April.....20.00

Anonymous, per S. C. Morning Post.....1.00

Mr. A. B. Easton, per Royal Hongkong Golf Club.....4.25

Mr. Frank C. Todd.....5.00

"Lucky Numbers" (from Messrs Kuhn & Komor).....15.40

Collected by Mrs. T. Arthur, List No. 10.....405.00

Collected by Mrs. T. Arthur, List No. 11.....398.70

.....\$922.39

.....\$27,841.56

Expended to 8th April, 1918.....\$36,627.09

Since expended:—

350,000 cigarettes sent to the troops at the front, 9,000 cigarettes and 800 cigars for local troops.....1,169.99

.....27,707.08

Balance in hand.....\$ 44.48

W. A. DOWLEY,

(Hon. Sec. and Treasurer).

Hongkong, 25th May, 1918.

AUSTRIAN VIEW OF ALSACE

An important speech by Dr. Lammasch in the Austrian Upper House, on February 27th, is reproduced in "The New Europe." Dr. Lammasch, who was president of The Hague Tribunal, and has helped to found the Neue Politische Gesellschaft, to convert Austria to Liberalism, spoke on a vote of confidence in Count Czernin for his achievements in pursuit of "an honourable and lasting peace." He denounced the jingo sentiments of Dr. Patti, which he said were not those of the Austrian people, and referring to the parallel drawn by Count Czernin between Trieste and Strassburg, said he could not accept this parallel. Trieste was a vital necessity to Austria, while Strassburg was an extremely valuable and beautiful city, like so many other cities of Germany. He might even venture to say that Trieste in Austrian possession was more important to Germany than Strassburg in German possession.

"However that may be, we are bound to defend Strassburg and to maintain the territorial position of the German Empire. But it does not follow that we are obliged to make further demands on our strength in order to perpetuate the pre-war constitutional conditions in Alsace-Lorraine. (Dissect.) If a peace were possible on condition that Alsace-Lorraine became an independent Federal State, with all the rights appertaining to such a State, and with a constitution freely decided by the people, there would be no reason for us to continue the war in order that Alsace-Lorraine should remain a Reichsland with a preponderating Prussian administration. (Lively dissent.) There are signs that our opponents would be satisfied with such concessions, and taking all our circumstances into consideration, the solution of transforming Alsace-Lorraine into an independent Federal State would be congenial to Austrian ideas. Conquests are expressly negatived by the declared policy of our Foreign Office. It has solemnly identified itself with the policy of 'no annexations. The so-called peace of victory would be an evil peace. (Dissect.) It would be a mere armistice prior to a more horrible clash of arms."

THE IMPRUDENT PRINCE.
WHAT IT COSTS TO BE A GENTLEMAN.

[By "A.A.M."]

It costs a good deal to be a gentleman in Germany, as Prince Lichnowsky has just discovered.

Prince Lichnowsky was German Ambassador in Great Britain from 1912-1914. His qualifications for the post were unique; he was a German gentleman. To be more exact he was a Silesian Pole. "We Germans will never be gentlemen," a German authority has said, but there may be lapses among nominal Germans. At any rate when a gentleman was wanted for Ambassador, the rumour that one had been found in Silesia was promptly acted upon, and Prince Lichnowsky was despatched to London.

In 1912 Germany had already decided upon the Great War. Probably she had fixed the actual date, for it was necessary to wait for the opening of the enlarged Kiel Canal, and that was due in the summer of 1914. It was the Ambassador's business in London to keep England quiet for those two years. The best way to do this was to pretend to be working for an Anglo-German understanding. The best Anglo-German understanding was one who had no need to pretend, but honestly thought that it was his business to bring England and Germany together; a straightforward and gentlemanly acceptance of the British.

Such a man was Prince Lichnowsky. Unsuspecting of what was coming, he could be relied on as equally unsuspecting in England, while back at Berlin the German Government chuckled to itself and prepared for The Day. How could the British Government suspect so obviously honest a man as Prince Lichnowsky?

When war was inevitable, the German Ambassador was asked if England would come in. He said "No." What else could he say? He had looked at England with the eyes of a peace-lover; he and Sir Edward Grey had been working together for peace; he had put the thought of war between Germany and England far away from him. So he said, "No"; and England came in; and Prince Lichnowsky went back to Germany in disgrace.

His crime was that he had deceived the German Government as to England's intentions. He might have retorted that the German Government had deceived him as to Germany's intentions. He was an honest gentleman and his Government had taken advantage of the fact. For two years he remained silent, and then he put down on paper something of his private feelings.

The world knows now that owing to the "indiscipline" of a friend those private feelings became public. There was nothing in them to surprise the world outside Germany, but the German people naturally wanted an explanation. It has fallen to the Vice-Chancellor to give it.

The Vice-Chancellor explains (presumably the Chancellor has exhausted after his recent explanation of the Russian peace) and had to leave it to his Deputy) that the Prince had "apparently received from a third and wrongly-informed quarter inaccurate information." Moreover, he had tendered his resignation of his present rank; and "as he had doubtless no bad intention, but had simply been guilty of imprudence" nothing further would be done in the matter.

Doubtless the Prince had no bad intention. Indeed his only intention was to be an honest man. He had simply been guilty of imprudence. He had been imprudent enough to be honest and a gentleman, whilst still in the service of the German Government. As a result he has lost his rank, and is more in disgrace than ever. It most certainly does not pay to be an honest gentleman in Germany.

However, Prince Lichnowsky was spared one thing. He was imprudent and wrongly-informed, but he was not told, as was Dr. Muehlen, that he was suffering from neurasthenia. Dr. Muehlen, an ex-director of Krupp's, had made a statement in regard to a conference which he had with two exalted personages in July, 1914, from which it appeared that it was not the intention of the German Government to maintain peace. The Vice-Chancellor again obliges with an explanation. No importance could be attached to the statements "since the two gentlemen referred to had denied making the statements attributed to them." (A simple-minded man, the Vice-Chancellor.) But then how came Dr. Muehlen to make his statement? The answer is easy. Says the Vice-Chancellor, "Dr. Muehlen was suffering from neurasthenia at the time."

So it seems that there are two honest gentlemen in Germany. One of them is imprudent; the other is obviously suffering from neurasthenia. Doubtless one of them had any bad intention, but their example is certainly worth avoiding in Germany.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.M.E.

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.

All Visiting and Working Officers of this Squad will meet at Headquarters Office at 5 p.m. on Thursday, May 30th.

SERVICE RIFLES.

Members of No. 1 Platoon who have not yet done so will draw rifles at Central Armoury between 5.30 and 6 p.m. on Wednesday, May 29th.

PARADES.

Units will parade at Central Station at 5.45 p.m. Uniform, helmets, and spikes.

Wednesday, May 29th—No. 1 Section.

Thursday, May 30th—No. 9 Platoon.

Friday, May 31st—No. 2 Section at Water Police Station.

JOINED.

No. 2 Section—P.C. 451 A. C. Pike.

Band—P.C. 453 A. A. Servignon.

By Order.

T. F. HONOR.

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

May 28th, 1918.

MUSKETRY AND EYESIGHT.
SOME NOTES ON INSTRUCTION.

[By A MUSKETRY OFFICER.]

One is very far from being finished with the eyes of a recruit when he has passed the eyesight test on joining the army.

He himself will suddenly discover them again when he comes to do his musketry course, and to the musketry officer they are a continual problem. For he knows that then men's eyes are put to a use to which they are quite unaccustomed.

For the first time in their lives, probably, they have to look steadily at a small thing with great concentration.

He knows also that two things are likely to happen. A man with good eyes may begin to wonder if they are weak, particularly if such a possibility is suggested to him. He may begin to think it, simply because his eyes tire very quickly under this unaccustomed work of concentration on a small thing; and so an instructor has to be continually telling men that the eye needs rest because it is doing new work.

On the other hand, men who were unconscious that their eyes were not normal, and who could pass the oculist's test card without difficulty will discover their weakness at musketry. You might have been content all your life to see a thing in the distance a little blurred (you might even not have known that it was blurred), but you are not content with that, you become very conscious of your weakness when you have to see the thing clearly and firmly with the foresight.

With these things in his mind an instructor has to be continually watchful of the eyes of his recruits. He can test their trigger pressure, or the steadiness of their aim without difficulty. The one thing that he cannot actually test, but the one thing it is most interesting to know, is how they see things.

He will make many interesting discoveries. He will come across odd cases like a man who was told that he would be put back for a course in order to have his eyes tested for glasses, and who, to the astonishment of the officer, said that he had a pair and produced them from his pocket. When asked why on earth he did not wear them he answered very seriously that they had cost him a guinea and that he wasn't going to run any risk of having them broken. He will find, too, how very careless men are with their eyes and how little they understand of them.

In the early days of the war very many men who wore glasses left them off in order to join the army, not knowing that the army order which made it impossible for a man with glasses to enlist had been cancelled. Some, no doubt, would for that same reason do their best to conceal their weakness from the musketry officer, but others did genuinely seem to expect that though they had needed glasses for all the ordinary business of life they ought for some unknown reason to be able to shoot without them.

It is such cases as those that bring the musketry officer to the final and not the least interesting of his discoveries. Knowing himself how impossible it is for him to test a man's eyes, he will have gone cautiously to work, fearing that any man who wished to shirk would be quick to see the opportunity, and that men would be only too ready to excuse carelessness or bad shooting by putting it down to their eyes. It is with that feeling that he would begin, and then to his surprise he would discover that his difficulty was all the other way, that so far from men exaggerating any weakness of the eyes it was the hardest thing in the world to get them to confess to it. Whether it is that they are afraid they will affect their position in the army, or that there is some odd feeling of shame about wearing of the eyes, or simply that men are careless and ignorant about it, the fact remains that they will not confess to it unless they are forced.

It is this reluctance, more than anything else, that a musketry officer has to bear in mind when he is taking stock of his recruits.

COST OF THE ARMY.

LOSSES FROM FRAUD AND WASTE.

In 1916-17, according to the appropriation account, the net cost of the Army was £587,795,567, compared with £526,712,604 in the previous year. Below are the figures under the principal heads of expenditure:—

Pay and allowances.....£122,493,423

Supplies and clothing.....251,788,423

Quartering transport and remounts.....95,842,837

Ordnance establishments.....28,386,804

Armaments, engineer stores, and aviation.....28,430,733

Works and buildings.....27,401,055

Medical establishment.....9,844,686

Separation allowances absorbed £27,843,410, against £52,870,267 in 1915-16.

Losses due to fraud, theft, arson, or gross negligence amounted to as much as £153,230, and other losses regarded as irrecoverable are put at £562,327; a total of 195 items are enumerated under these heads. The approximate amounts of store and cash losses sustained through the fall of Kaituma were £20,648 and £37,718 respectively.

Various items in the account are the subject of criticism by the Auditor-General. A board of two Treasury representatives and a War Office official express the view that the whole system of Army pay, allowances, etc., requires simplification, and as an outcome of this the Treasury have pressed the War Office to consent to the appointment of a small committee to consider the whole question of accounting in the Army Pay Office. The matter is still the subject of correspondence between the departments.

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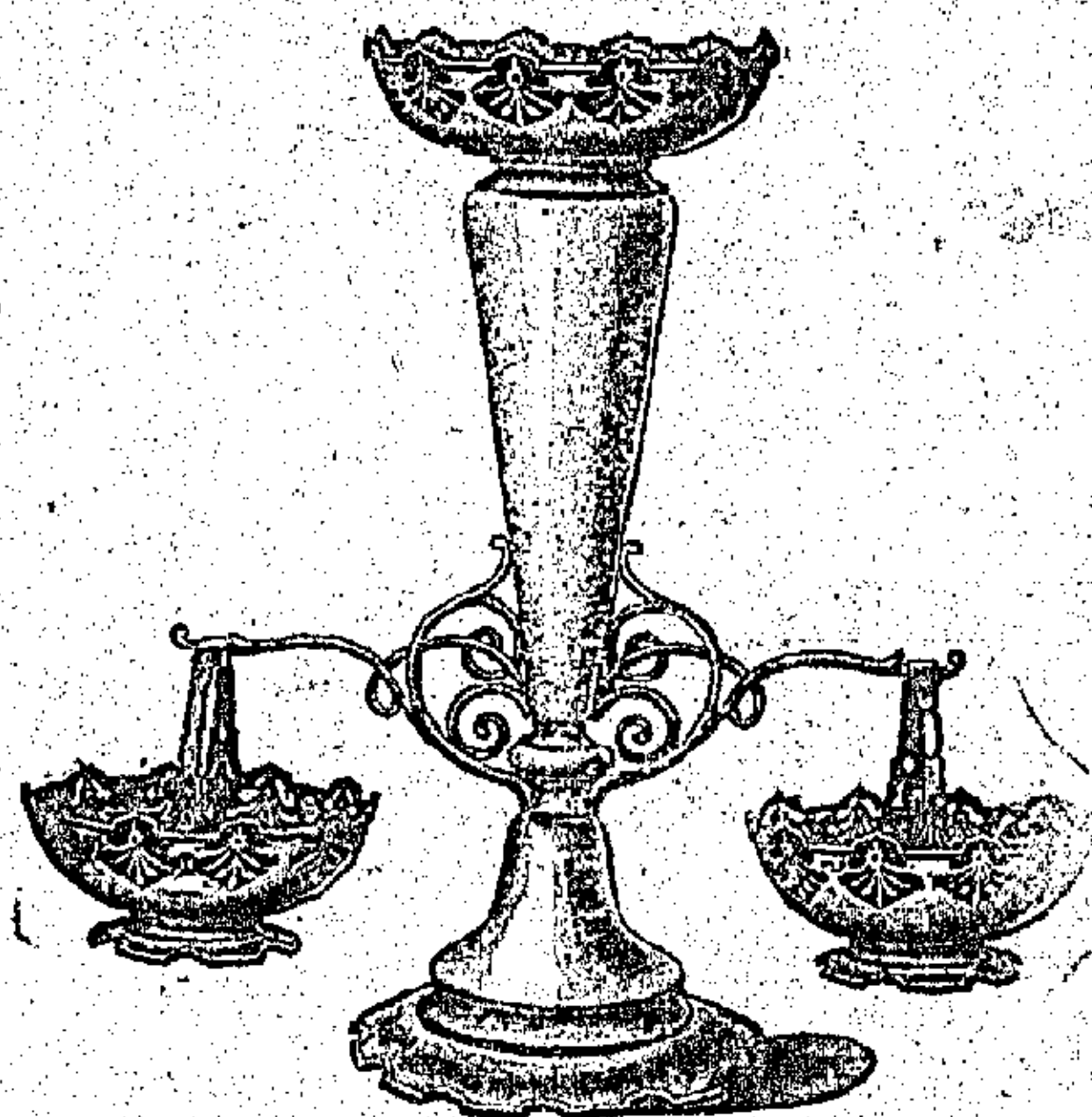
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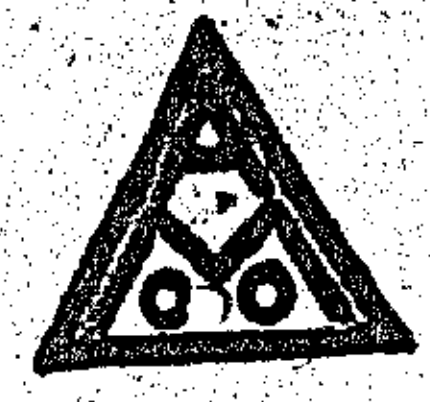
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ON SALE, BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, 1917.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG SALT FISH OFFICE.

WAI KEE. FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 123, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



NOTICE.
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, in consequence of the continued absence of rain in sufficient quantity to replenish the gravitation reservoirs and one of the two pumping engines at Taitum Tak being unavailable for service, it is necessary to curtail the supply of water to the Rider Main District.
On and after the 28th instant and until further notice, a supply to such Districts will be given by Public Fountains only.
W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1918. [2038]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship.

"VAN OVERSTRATEN"
will leave for above ports about 10th June. Cargo accepted for Belawan Deli (Sumatra) without transhipment.
Excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.
For Full Particulars apply to—
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LLN,
Agents, K.P.M.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1918. [2039]

CARVALHO & CO.

WE HAVE THIS DAY appointed Mr. EDWARD JOSEPH NORONHA to be the Manager of Our Firm and have authorised him to Sign our Firm Name per Procuration.
CARVALHO & CO.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1918. [2042]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on TUESDAY, 4th June, 1918, if sufficient support be forthcoming. Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1918. [2044]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FINAL.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES of the Colony.

S. E. GREEN

NG SZE KWONG,

Best of 5 Sets,

on the

WAR CHARITIES COURT,

FRIDAY, 31st MAY, 1918,

AT 4.30 P.M.

Reserved Stand Seats ... \$1.50
Ring Seats ... 1.00
Enclosure (standing only) ... 50 cts.

Booking at MOUTRIES.

P. M. HODGSON,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1918. [2066]



NOTICE.
ON and after 1st June, GAP ROCK and WAGLAN will exhibit their Proper Lights from sunset to sunrise.
C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c., &c.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1918. [2058]



NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[2058]

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WINDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG,

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS

FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.

New Supply of

SEEDS.

[1948]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Large Dining Room on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:

To confirm the Resolution passed on the 18th inst. as Posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
E. DES VUEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1918. [2037]

W.M. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices on TUESDAY, the 4th of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 28th February, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th of May to the 4th of June, both days inclusive.
H. O. HOLT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1918. [2029]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Business of the manufacture and sale of Ice and the business of Cold Storage hitherto carried on by the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED. Consequently upon such acquisition the name of the DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED, has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD." and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
[1628]

FOR SALE.

\$525 LADY'S MUFF and CAPE COLLARS of REAL FUR BLACK SKINS; \$100 PEARL CLOTHED NECK LACE; \$15 PEARL PIN-CRAVAT.
Apply from 12 to 7 P.M., Room 68, KING EDWARD HOTEL.
[2065]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

"COOMBE" No. 179, Coombe Road, with Tennis Court and Vegetable Garden, Electric Light and Telephone, for 5 months from 1st June, 1918.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
[2060]

TO BE LET

FURNISHED No. 182, THE PEAK, for the months July to October inclusive.
Apply to—
Mr. M. FLETCHER,
Colonial Secretary's Office.
[2042]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
[1987]

TO LET.

No. 1, CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-built EUROPEAN TWO-STORY HOUSE, good locality.
Apply to—
YU KAM HING,
c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
[1995]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamen, Canton.
No. 87, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[198]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[2000]

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 103, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.
Apply to—
C. H. GALE,
P.W.D.
[1998]

WANTED.

A SMALL OFFICE in the central locality.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2041]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN

BRANDY



25 YEARS IN WOOD

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT

MERCHANTS,

TEL. 618.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEUX ROAD, C.O.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 29TH MAY, 1918.

THE EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

GENERAL satisfaction will be felt at the announcement that the British Government has decided to open negotiations with Germany, through Holland, in the hope of extending the present arrangement for the repatriation and internment in neutral countries of military and non-combatant prisoners-of-war. It will be remembered that an agreement was concluded between the two Powers at The Hague last summer for the removal of Holland and Switzerland of civilians, officers and non-commissioned officers who had been in captivity for eighteen months, and were certified as invalids by a special medical commission; composed, in each instance, of three neutrals and three representatives of the captor States. As the accommodation generously offered by Holland and Switzerland for the purpose of facilitating this arrangement was necessarily limited, it was further agreed that, in order to gain room for others, those prisoners who needed a long time for their complete recovery should be repatriated, the decision in this matter being left to the doctors to whose care they were entrusted, with the proviso that the nationals of one side designated for repatriation should not exceed by 20 per cent. those of the other side. The British Government has repeatedly advocated the release, also, of physically fit combatants for internment in a neutral country, but Germany has always refused to apply this policy to privates. So far as the repatriation of combatants is concerned, the Government claims that it has acted throughout in consultation with the Allies. As Lord Newton pointed out in the House of Lords, the exchange of able-bodied prisoners, if adopted generally by the belligerents, would have the effect of prolonging the war. If, however, France

and Germany have agreed to exchange all war-prisoners who have been in captivity over eighteen months, as Lord BURNHAM stated, there seems no reason why steps should not be taken to make a similar arrangement, if possible, for the benefit of British non-commissioned officers and men captured in 1914 and 1915. It is impossible to read of the brutality and systematic ill-treatment to which our gallant soldiers are subjected when they fall into the hands of the enemy without a feeling that every effort should be exerted to secure their release. At the same time it is necessary to guard against this feeling leading us to accept an exchange which would be greatly in favour of Germany, for that would merely serve as an encouragement to the Germans to continue their inhuman conduct. It seems that if all combatants and non-combatants were exchanged the bargain would be perfectly fair, because the numbers would be about equal. Naturally we should very much prefer to keep our own people than enemy subjects, but it is highly probable that Germany is quite content with the existing situation, for while she half-starves her prisoners, and thus compels us to contribute to their support, she knows that ours are well cared for. That is proved by the candid admission of General FREDERICK, the chief German delegate at the Prisoners-of-War Conference at The Hague last year, that the treatment of German prisoners in Great Britain was distinctly superior to that in any other country. The question of the status of our merchant seamen who were captured on vessels armed for defensive purposes presents another difficulty, for the Germans insist on regarding these men as combatants. It is safe to say that the British Nation would not approve of any arrangement which ignored the rights of a class to whom it owes so much, or which gave Germany an advantage of something like twenty to one in the exchange of civilians without reciprocity in the matter of combatants.

At the auction sale of Crown land at Repulse Bay, held at the Public Works Department on Monday, the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., acquired a site of 15,000 square feet for \$3,000, with the intention, it is understood, of erecting a hotel upon it.

During Sunday and Monday the following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony—Cerebro-spinal fever 10, (7 deaths); bubonic plague, 2, (1 death); enteric fever 4. All the sufferers, except those from enteric fever, were Chinese.

During the week ended 25th May, the following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony—Cerebro-spinal fever, 28 (23 deaths); bubonic plague, 13 (6 deaths); enteric fever, 8 (6 deaths); diphtheria 4, (3 deaths); puerperal fever 1 (1 death). All the sufferers were Chinese.

THE SANITARY BOARD AND NOTIFICATION OF MEASLES.

A REFERENCE TO THE QUESTIONS AT THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Sanitary Board Office. Mr. A. Gibson (President) occupied the chair, and there were also present—Messrs. C. G. Alabaster, F. B. L. Bowley, Ng Hon, Tsze, Chan Kai Ming, Dr. Ozorio, Mrs. Gale (Medical Officer) and Mrs. A. D. Hickling (Secretary).

Mr. Bowley asked:—When was the question of making measles a notifiable disease brought before the Board? [This had reference to the statement made at the last meeting of the Legislative Council by H.E. the Governor, in reply to the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, that the question of making measles a notifiable disease had been referred to the Sanitary Board, which could not make up its mind on the question.]

The President: The answer is that the question was not brought before the Board, but the Officers of the Board were consulted by H.E. the Governor departmentally, in the first instance, and His Excellency was mistaken in thinking that the Board had been consulted.
Dr. Ozorio: May I ask if the Officers of the Board have represented to the Government that measles must be made a notifiable disease?
The President: I can hardly answer that question.
The rest of the business was formal and the meeting terminated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOSPITAL QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Referring to your leader in Monday's issue concerning the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak's questions in the Council re the Hospital accommodation in Hongkong, can you or any of your readers enlighten the public as to the terms upon which the Victoria Hospital was handed over to the Government? According to my recollection, the money was collected to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee, and was on the initiative of Mrs. Bell Irving—devoted in part to the building of a hospital for women and children at the Peak. The idea was that it would be a great boon to the English community to have a place on the hills where maternity cases could be treated under favourable climatic conditions; and also a great boon to the European nursing staff to have a branch hospital to which they could escape from the stifling atmosphere at West Point for a periodical breath of fresh air at the Peak. It would appear that both these benevolent intentions have been entirely set aside, and the place is now run quite regardless of the interests of those for whom the money was originally subscribed. Can the Government do just what they please with the place, or are they bound by any deed of gift or similar instrument?—I am, sir, yours obediently,
"RESIDENT."

[The facts are substantially as stated by our correspondent. We cannot say off-hand, however, whether the precise terms under which the gift was made were set forth in a legal instrument, or whether the donors considered this unnecessary when dealing with the Government. There is no doubt as to the understanding upon which the money was subscribed.—Ed., H.D.P.]

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, May 28th.

THE CHINA BANK AFFAIRS.

The Taiwan Bank in Shamen has written to the Civil Governor stating that a loan of \$1,500,000 was advanced to the China Bank, to be repaid in monthly instalments of \$100,000, and it is hoped that the amount will be returned by the due date in spite of the fact that the China Bank is closed.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

The Civil Governor's long stay in Shui Hing has given rise to much speculation. His Excellency entertained all his followers on his birthday in Shui Hing. In view of the insufficient military force to protect Shui Hing, he has ordered certain officers to recruit five new regiments of soldiers.

THE CONTROLLERS.

We are informed that Shum Chun-huen, who was elected one of the Controllers of the Confederation Government, has refused the appointment. He considers that he cannot join either of the two opposing parties (North and South) as he has acted in the role of mediator.

YUNNAN TROOPS' DEMAND.

We are informed that the whole body of Yunnanese troops in the Province, have requested the Tsuchun to release Chang Hoi-yu, who was arrested and interned by the Tsuchun. It is feared that the Yunnan troops, who were under Chang's command on the Northern borders, will move against the Tsuchun, if this request is not complied with. The Tsuchun has explained that, although Chang is interned, he is employed as the Tsuchun's adviser and is well treated.

THE SALT REVENUE.

A message from Shamen states that the Consular body has objected to the use by the local authorities of the Salt revenue without the consent of Parliament. The revenue should be remitted to the Peking Government, as it has been pledged as security for certain foreign loans.

SOUTHERN TROOPS IN HUPH.

The authorities have received telegrams stating that Yunnan troops have occupied Ichang, and that most of the Northern troops have been compelled to disperse.

LEADERS REPORTED KILLED.

It is reported that Commander Sun Hung-ying was killed by Lung's troops in Luit Chow. Commander Lam Fu, also, was wounded, and many other regimental officers were killed during yesterday's fighting on the Luit Chow front.

COMPANY MEETING.

INDO-CHINA S.N. CO., LTD.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., yesterday at noon. Mr. D. Landéle presided, and there were also present:—Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. H. P. White and A. O. Lang (Directors), Messrs. R. Sutherland, H. W. Looker, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. G. M. Shaw, L. A. P. Leite, R. M. Austin, J. Baptista, S. E. da Luz, A. J. C. da Silva, A. M. da Silva, J. C. Hall, N. MacIntyre, A. B. Stewart, P. M. N. da Silva, G. P. Lamert, K. de C. Longmire, R. E. Macdougall, P. Tester, G. H. Bowker, A. Derby, L. E. Remedios, W. Logan, P. C. Potts, E. M. Raymond, E. Abraham, S. C. Ismail, A. C. Davison, L. Cheung Shiu, Lau Tak Po, Ho Ki, Lo Man Hin, and Ho Shiu Kit.

The CHAIRMAN said:—This meeting has been called to obtain the sanction of shareholders to the agreement which was arrived at on the 6th April between Mr. G. H. Ross, as representing the Company, and the Shipping Controller on behalf of the Government. As you are no doubt aware, from the commencement of the war certain of the Company's steamers were requisitioned by the Government, and have been running as transports ever since. In a letter dated 5th May, 1917, the Government requisitioned all of the remaining sea-going vessels belonging to the Company and they have since the 1st June last been running on Government account. We have not protested against this arrangement, because so long as the Defence of the Realm Act is in force we consider all the resources of the Company should be at the disposal of the country, but the moment the Defence of the Realm Act is no longer necessary we shall leave no stone unturned to recover our steamers. The agreement, that has been arrived at on the 6th April is of a very complicated nature, as I have no doubt all of you who have perused the document entitled, "The Heads of Arrangements," which has been on view in our office for some days, will agree. The negotiations leading up to this agreement have been going on for many months past, and from this you may realise the care that has been exercised on both sides. As from date of requisition charter hire will be paid by the Government at Blue Book rates plus an allowance for running in Eastern waters, and this charter hire will be paid to us here in dollars, one half at the rate of the day on which it became due and one half at 2/- to the dollar. I am satisfied that Mr. Ross has obtained for us the best terms possible, and although the negotiations through no fault of the Company have been unnecessarily protracted we consider on the whole we have now been fairly dealt with by the Government. I strongly recommend you therefore to vote for the resolution. I may say that your Directors consider they have full powers to close this agreement without an appeal to the shareholders, but as the issue was of such importance, we have deemed it advisable to lay the matter before the shareholders. I now beg to propose—

That Henry Keswick and Charles Henderson Ross be and they hereby are authorised to enter into an agreement on behalf of the Company with the Shipping Controller and/or with such other Authority of H.M.'s Government as they think fit as to the conditions which, in accordance with the general heads of arrangement arrived at by them with the Shipping Controller on the 6th April last, shall, as from the 1st June, 1917, govern the use, control or hire by H.M.'s Government of all or any ships or vessels belonging to or chartered by the Company (other than such ships or vessels as are or may be requisitioned under the ordinary system for full Government employment); and that, prior to any agreement being entered into, they shall have full power to agree as they may think fit to any modification or variation of such heads of arrangement and to any details not embraced or not fully embraced thereby; and that they shall have full power to modify or vary at any time and from time to time as they may think fit the terms of any agreement entered into by them under the authority of this resolution.
The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook seconded.
The resolution was carried unanimously, and there being no further business, the meeting terminated.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 25th May are as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 31 weeks.
This Year	\$13,732	\$280,949
Last Year	12,216	275,266
Increase	1,516	5,683

THE WAR.

FIERCE GERMAN ATTACKS IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

THE SHIPPING SITUATION: NEW CONSTRUCTION EXCEEDS LOSSES.

STARVING BULGARIAN ARMY: DISCONTENTED AND DESIROUS OF PEACE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

STRONG GERMAN ATTACKS.

LONDON, May 27th.
12.40 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Strong hostile attacks, preceded by a bombardment of great intensity, developed this morning on wide fronts against the Anglo-French between Rheims and Soissons and against the French between Loere and Voormezele.

There was considerable hostile artillery firing on Sunday and at night on the British front.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, May 27th.
4.30 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, reporting on the 27th inst., states:—Early this morning the enemy heavily bombarded great depths of the line from south of the Ypres Canal to Cuderdon and Westoutre. The infantry attacked at 4.30, the Germans apparently attempting to recover ground which the French took on the 20th inst. around Loere and La Clytte. It is reported that they made slight progress in places. Heavy fighting is progressing.

There is no reason to assume at present that the operation is more than local, designed to restore or improve the enemy's positions at Scherpenberg and Montrouge.

The Belgians defeated all the German attempts to push back their defences between Ypres and the Holthulst Forest.

The weather is fairly fine and clear in Flanders.

BELGIAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 27th.
5.45 a.m.

A Belgian *communiqué* states:—During the night, after a violent bombardment, German "shock-troops" attacked the Belgian advanced positions between the Passchendaele Canal and St. George's, and momentarily penetrated our trenches. They were ejected, leaving 15 prisoners.

An attempted hostile attack in the region of Boesinghe failed under our barrage.

EARLIER CABLES.

HEAVY GAS-SHELLING BY THE ENEMY.

LONDON, May 26th.
9.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The French repulsed a raid northward of Bailleul.

The shelling reported last night at Villers-Bretonneux was heavy, consisting of gas-shells.

The enemy this morning heavily gas-shelled westward of Hinges.

No enemy raids were successful in the main purpose of getting prisoners, and identifications in a diary found upon a prisoner reveals the loss our airmen are inflicting upon the enemy.

He mentions, *inter alia*, "two non-commissioned officers and 14 soldiers were killed by an English bomb near Lestreim." Incessant machine-gunning by our airmen along routes which the enemy troops and transport have to move has also proved very deadly.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Flying was only possible during fine intervals yesterday. We dropped over 300 bombs on billets in the neighbourhoods of Armentieres and Morville, an ammunition dump at Varseneire and on Bruges docks.

We brought down nine and drove down two uncontrolled. Our night-fliers dropped over six tons of bombs on Peronne, Bapaume and Maricourt. All our machines returned.

ENEMY INCREASES ARTILLERY FIRE.

LONDON, May 26th.
11.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Since last evening the enemy's artillery fire has markedly increased at various places. Villers-Bretonneux, the Scarpe Valley, Aucion-Villers, Englebeimer, Mailly, Maillet and Martinsart have been bombarded with gas and high-explosive shells.

There were also prolonged outbursts of intense gunfire from Festubert to the Yser. During the afternoon the uproar lulled, and there is no reason to assume that the bombardments herald an imminent resumption of the offensive.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

BOSCHE IS "YELLOW WHEN CORNERED."

LONDON, May 27th.
11.20 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters shows that the Germans bank upon attacking fairly heavily at certain points of the American sector. In one of these fights the Americans suffered considerable losses. The action, of course, was fought under conditions imposed by the enemy, and on ground which the Americans considered was tactically unound. The Germans sent over a heavy barrage, and enfiladed the Americans on either flank. The latter fought like fiends, not yielding an inch of ground, and they inflicted very severe losses on the enemy.

The American impression of the Bosche is, "He is yellow when cornered," but they do not underrate his gas.

AMERICANS' FIRST EXPERIENCE OF MUSTARD SHELLS.

LONDON, May 27th.
12.25 a.m.

Mustard shells were the Americans' first experience, but, disarming as these were, the prime poison-gas, phosgene, outdid their imagination of murderous devilry, invisible gas being used. The explosion of gas-shells is not noticed amid the surrounding din.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

PARIS, May 27th.

A *communiqué* states there was active artillery firing north and south of the Avre, but no infantry action.

GERMAN'S ATTACKING ON A VERY WIDE FRONT.

LONDON, May 27th.
4.30 p.m.

A French *communiqué* states:—During the latter half of the night the Germans very violently bombarded the entire region between the Forest of Pinon and Rheims. The enemy this morning attacked on a very wide front between these two points.

Franco-British troops are resisting the German drive with their customary gallantry. The battle is progressing.

There was lively artillery during the night in Champagne, to the right of the Meuse, in the forest of Appremont and in the Woivre region.

Local enemy attacks in the forest of Appremont were repelled, after a fight, with enemy losses.

Enemy attempts, in the region of Lamey and north-east of Badonvillers and Lalso, failed.

We took prisoners.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS RESUMED.

PARIS, May 27th.

After an interval of several weeks the long-range bombardment of Paris recommenced to-day.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH PATROLS CAPTURE PRISONERS.

PARIS, May 26th.

A *communiqué* states:—There was fairly great reciprocal artillery firing at Hangard Wood and south of the Avre.

An enemy raid, after lively bombardment, on our posts in the Orville-Soul sector was resultless.

Enemy attempts in Champagne and the Vosges also failed.

Our patrols and detachments took prisoners, notably in the region of Arlette.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIED AERIAL REPRISALS GERMAN JOURNAL ADVOCATES UNDERSTANDING.

AMSTERDAM, May 27th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* is greatly concerned at the prospect of severe Allied aerial reprisals. It asks whether Count Hertling would consider it a sign of weakness to suggest to the enemy an understanding on the subject.

The paper says it has always been its conviction that the military advantages of these raids on the peaceful homeland were insignificant compared with their frightfulness.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE SUPERIORITY

LONDON, May 27th.

The sinking of a German submarine-cruiser in the Atlantic has attracted great attention, as it is the first published evidence that Great Britain also possesses submarines capable of cruising far.

Mr. Archibald Hurd writes:—It is no secret to the Germans that soon after the outbreak of war numerous large submarines were laid down in Great Britain, and that many have been hunting the German pirates for months past. They have not merely been most successful in fighting the U-boats, but have proved most useful in convoy work and have greatly contributed to unnerving the German crews, who are now finding that the cruiser-submarines, which are Germany's last hope, bring increased danger to them personally, owing to their unwieldiness and slower submergence.

NAVAL AIRMEN'S ACTIVITIES

LONDON, May 27th.

The Admiralty announces that between May 23rd and 26th, our naval airmen's operations were hindered by weather conditions. Nevertheless, we bombed Mariakerke and Zeebrugge, where bombs were observed to fall near the lock-gates and canal derivation.

We dropped nearly three tons of bombs on the Bruges docks between the night of the 22nd and 23rd insts. All our machines returned.

In home waters, numerous flights, in escort patrol and other anti-submarine duties, were carried out.

Submarines were sighted and attacked, and enemy mines were located.

Allied aircraft successfully bombed the Austrian base at Cattaro, obtaining a direct hit on the barracks occupied by submarine crews, where a fire broke out.

Italian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS INFLICT SEVERE LOSSES.

LONDON, May 27th.
7.10 p.m.

An Italian official message states:—We consecrated the dawn of the fourth year of war with a victory. The operation continued uninterruptedly on Saturday and Sunday.

We stormed Zigolomount, the present lake basin on the Monticello-pas, and inflicted severe losses.

The prisoners taken so far number 870, and the booty includes 12 guns and a great quantity of all kinds of material.

The enemy twice strongly attacked our position at Montecorno. Our counter-attack drove him back.

We brought down 8 aeroplanes.

General

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NATIONALIST CONFERENCE AND SINN FEIN.

SINN FEIN CANDIDATES.

LONDON, May 27th.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., presided at a Nationalist Conference at Ballyboro, at which it was decided to oppose Sinn Fein candidates.

Mr. Dillon said that, though he did not approve of the arrest of Griffith, who was the Sinn Fein candidate for East Cavan, he believed that the Government thereby helped the Sinn Fein, and it would be regarded as a sign of weakness if the National candidate were withdrawn.

Mr. Dillon added that Mr. Lloyd George was much mistaken if he thought the statement about the Sinn Fein conspiracy which was published on Saturday would be accepted as evidence by fair-minded men anywhere in the world.

REPUDIATION OF SINN FEIN ALLIANCE.

Mr. Dillon said:—"It is absurd to say that I have broken an alliance with the Sinn Fein, because an alliance never existed. Thank God, I am not a Sinn Feiner, and I never mean to be one." Sinn Fein plays into the hands of the Government. Its master passion is a hatred of the Irish party. Many Sinn Feiners are more anxious to destroy the Irish party than to free Ireland, and to do this Sinn Fein is prepared to accept help from any quarter."

SOUTH SLAV MOVEMENT IN AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, May 27th.

The importance of the South Slav movement in Austria is evidenced by a Vienna telegram reporting that the Emperor and Premier Seidler have received two deputations, one of the Slovene Stauer party, which advocates the maintenance of the Austrian imperial system, and the other of Styria, Carniola and Trieste Germans. Both emphasised the danger of the South Slav propaganda and the necessity of encouraging the German element.

The Emperor, in replying, said that the grounds of racial friction must be removed, but whatever changes occurred in the State institutions the firm framework of the State must not be loosened, and the sacred inheritance of the glorious past must be preserved. The Government would, therefore, combat to the utmost agitations menacing the strength and unity of the State.

His Majesty admitted that much in the conditions of the national cultural development of individual races in the monarchy needed improvement, but a solution was only possible within Austrian limits. It must not in the slightest prejudice the historic peculiarities of the different States, the firmness of their union, or the unity and strength of the monarchy.

His Majesty exhorted the deputation not to be anxious lest the agitation against the maintenance of these principles would spread unhindered.

The Emperor, addressing the deputation of the German Women's League of Styria, said a great and important share was destined for the German people in Austria worthy of their great achievements in the war. The rights of the German people and conditions requisite for the preservation of the development of their nationality in Austria would never be prejudiced.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

APPEAL TO BELLIGERENTS.

LONDON, May 27th.

The Geneva International Red Cross publishes details of the Franco-German agreement concerning the exchange of prisoners, and appeals to the remaining belligerents to conclude similar agreements, including the following rules:—All military prisoners to be exchangeable after eighteen months. No civilians to be made prisoners. Deportations to be abolished.

SAND AND GRAVEL TRAFFIC RESUMED.

AMSTERDAM, May 27th.

The *Telegraaf* states that the transit of sand and gravel from Germany to Belgium has been resumed. The first ship has passed Lobith en route to Ghent.

CAPETOWN TO UPPER CONGO THROUGH RAILWAY COMPLETED.

LONDON, May 27th.

The Katanga railway, in Belgian Congo, was completed on May 22nd, giving through communication by rail from Capetown to Bukama, on the Upper Congo.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

BUTTER SURPLUS.

MELBOURNE, May 27th.

In the House of Representatives it was announced that the sale of next year's exportable surplus of butter to the Government was being negotiated.

COMMONWEALTH'S TOTAL DEBT.

Mr. Watt, the Federal Treasurer, stated that the total debt of the Commonwealth was \$609,000,000, including \$148,000,000 in Commonwealth War Loans and \$461,000,000 in War Loans from the Imperial Government. This represented an annual interest of \$25,000,000.

SCOTLAND'S MESSAGE.

PRIME MINISTER IMPRESSED.

LONDON, May 27th.

Before returning to London from Scotland, the Prime Minister, in an interview in the *Glasgow Herald*, said he had been very much impressed by the determination of the Scottish people to see the war through. The message that Scotland had given him was "Stand fast."

The Prime Minister continued:—"Scotland is as firm as her mountains. If there is any change between last year and this year it is even a deeper note of resolve, of absolute unity, a quiet determination, and the subordination of everything to the prosecution of the war. The people of Scotland have got their minds fixed upon defeating the terrible menace threatening the world, and they decline to consider anything else until this is done, and they are absolutely right."

STRANGE EPIDEMIC IN SPAIN.

SEVERAL THEATRES CLOSED.

MADRID, May 27th.

King Alfonso, the Premier, other Ministers and thirty per cent. of the population of Spain are suffering from an unknown epidemic. The symptoms are high fever, pains in the chest and diarrhoea. The disease is of a mild nature.

The new disease has not yet resulted in serious consequences. A recommended preventive precaution is open-air life as far as possible.

Several theatres have been closed owing to the illness of members of the staffs. The tram service is similarly handicapped.

NAVY AND MERCHANT SERVICE.

FIRST SEA LORD ON THEIR CLOSE RELATIONSHIP.

LONDON, May 27th.

First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Wemyss, addressing at the Mansion House a centenary gathering of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, referred to the close relationship which the present war had restored between the men of the Merchant Service and Naval men. He said that there were 200,000 merchant sailors and 80,000 fishermen at present serving under the White Ensign who had been assimilated into the fighting Fleet, and, notwithstanding the depletions and tremendous difficulties which the Mercantile Marine had suffered, it continued business as undauntedly as the Naval men, whose moral was better than ever, despite submarineism.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

SIXTY PER CENT. RETURN TO OLD EMPLOYERS.

LONDON, May 27th.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. G. H. Roberts, speaking at Bournemouth and referring to demobilisation, said that 400,000 discharged soldiers had been already dealt with, of whom 60 per cent. had returned to their old employers.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

A BOLSHIEV THREAT.

AMSTERDAM, May 27th.

The *Pravda*, the Bolshevik organ, says:—"Germany's violation of the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty will inevitably force the Government with the necessity of taking advantage of the military aid of one Imperialist group against the other."

EX-MINISTER ABSCONDS.

AMSTERDAM, May 27th.

M. Kovaloski, Minister of Agriculture in the late Ukrainian Government, has absconded with five million roubles.

INCREASE OF ANTI-GOVERNMENT ELEMENTS.

LONDON, May 27th.

A Moscow message, dated May 21st, states that the refusal of the peasants to provide foodstuffs and the constant increase of anti-Government bourgeois elements in the villages were discussed at a meeting of Executive Soviets. President Sverdloff said that if the Bolshevik authorities did not wish to be surprised they must combat a dangerous coalition of peasants and bourgeoisie by exciting the poor against the rich, thus provoking civil war, as they did in the towns. The Executive adopted a resolution by M. Sverdloff that it was urgent to arm the poor peasants to fight the rural bourgeoisie.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GERMANS AND THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT SEBASTOPOL.

AMSTERDAM, May 26th.

The *Cologne Gazette* reports that two big Russian battleships and eight destroyers escaped from Sebastopol before the Germans occupied the city. The Germans captured the rest of the fleet.

OBSCURE POINTS IN THE BREST-LITOVSK TREATY.

LONDON, May 27th.

A Russian wireless message, referring to the fact that Germany has agreed to form a special Commission to clear up obscure points in the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty, the Foreign Commissary has proposed that precedence be given to the situations in the Caucasus, Crimea, Esthonia, and Livonia; to the demarcation of the frontier, the determination of which was interrupted at Pskov owing to Russo-German disagreement; also to misunderstandings regarding war-prisoners, and to the fundamental principles respecting inter-economic relations.

GERMANS SINK RUSSIAN STEAMER.

MOSCOW, May 27th.

A German submarine sank a Russian steamer in the White Sea.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, May 26th.

A Moscow despatch, dated May 23rd, states that the Caucasian Government's forces have recaptured the town of Sukhumkale.

The Bolshevik organ *Pravda* states that the peasant insurgents in Ukraine and the Government of Chernoff and Poltava have defeated Skoropadsky's Germano-Ukrainian troops. The Ukrainian railway men, who struck work in order to assist the peasants, have been replaced by Germans.

"INDEPENDENCE" OF ESTHONIA AND LIVONIA.

AMSTERDAM, May 26th.

Forwaerts says Baron Kuehlmann threatened to resign if, despite the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, Esthonia and Livonia were taken from Russia. Nevertheless, Count Hertling informed the so-called delegates of the two provinces, whom he received at German Headquarters on April 21st, that Germany was ready to support their request for severance from Russia and benevolently examine the question of a personal union with Prussia.

Germany has now informed the Russian Government of the "independence" of Esthonia and Livonia.

STARVATION IN BULGARIA.

ATHENS, May 26th.

A Bulgarian deserter states that there have been many deaths from starvation in Bulgaria. The Government barbarously represses constant outbreaks. The Bulgarians desire peace. The Bulgarian forces in Macedonia are so weak that the 1918 class is sent to the front-line before being properly trained. The Bulgarian army is so ill-fed that the men seek an opportunity to desert.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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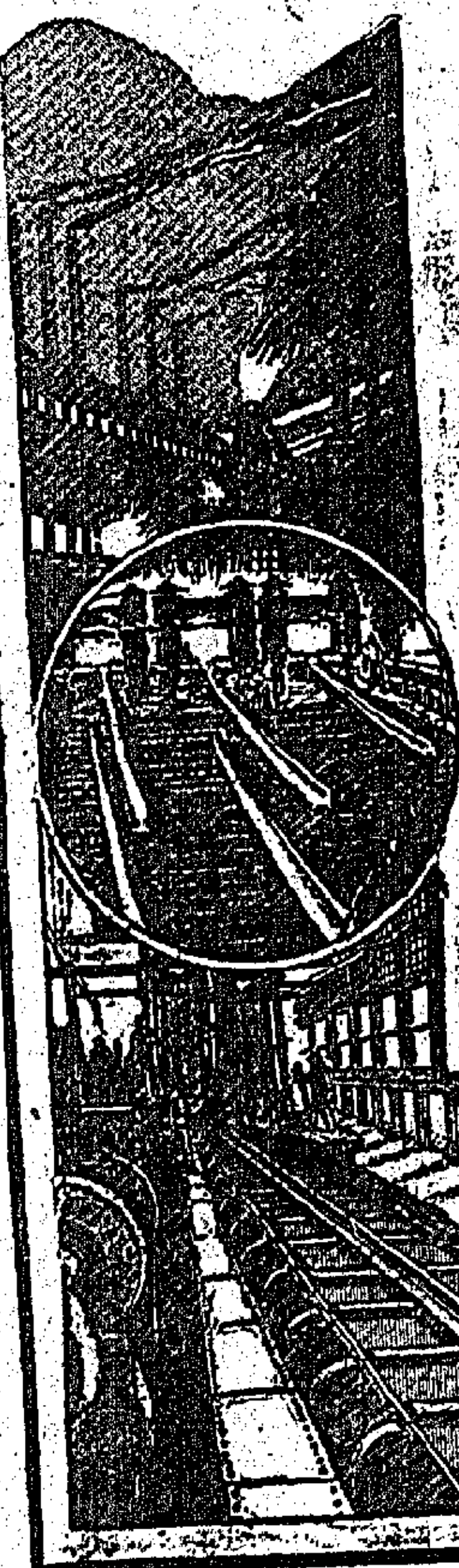
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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General. EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
THE SINN FEIN PLOT.
AMERICAN COMMENT.

New York, May 27th.
Newspaper editorials, notably those of the New York World and New York Herald, declare that the British statement regarding the Sinn Fein plots amply justifies the action taken. The papers condemn the treachery of the Irish Americans toward the United States in assisting the Sinn Feiners. "Any person believing that Germany would be any kind of friend to Ireland except the kind of friend it has shown itself to be to Russia and Roumania should be put into a strait-jacket."

AMERICA AND THE WAR.
U.S.A. TROOPS WILL SOON BE FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

New York, May 26th.
Mr. Baker, the War Secretary, has announced that American troops will soon be participating in the fighting on the Italian front.

FRICITION BETWEEN MEXICO AND CUBA.

London, May 26th.
A curious situation has arisen between Mexico and Cuba, which have mutually withdrawn their diplomatic representatives but, apparently, without formally rupturing relations.

The Mexican Foreign Minister admits that tension exists owing to the steps taken by Cuba in consequence of the state of war affecting Mexican interests, but hopes the matter will be cleared up and the solidarity of Latin-American maintained.

THE OUTPUT OF PLANTATION RUBBER.

Views of the Chairman of the Rubber Growers' Association.

London, May 27th.
At the annual meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association in London, the Chairman, Sir Edward Rossing, said the association had made a proposal to the Colonial Office which, if materialized, would link up all existing rubber research schemes in the Colonies and Dependencies and enable research proper to be carried out alongside the study of pressing questions, such as that of disease.

It would not be safe to ignore the danger of synthetic rubber, although there was no sign that Germany was able to produce it on a commercial scale. The War Relief Funds for Ceylon and British Malaya needed increased support. The amount of restriction on production up to the present promised only 20,000 tons, leaving the world's crop for 1918 at 205,000 tons against a consumption of 160,000 tons. Production could be reduced by concerted action with the aid of the different Governments, whereby each estate would be rationed regarding its output on the basis of permitting the survival of all, or, failing some such arrangement, it would be done as a result of financial stringency, because it was not unlikely that much credit would be forthcoming in order to produce unshippable rubber. Owing to the very altered conditions, companies who agreed to a 20 per cent. restriction could hardly be expected to continue to support proposals.

In view of the seriousness of the position the Council has asked Mr. Walter Long to receive a deputation.

THE SHIPPING SITUATION.
ENCOURAGING STATEMENT BY FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE.

Paris, May 26th.
In the Senate the Minister of Marine, in the course of a statement, said that the new engines which the Allies were using to sweep the seas had enabled them to secure decisive results since January.

During April Great Britain and the United States alone had built 40,000 tons of shipping in excess of enemy sinkings. There had also been a considerable increase in the restoration to service of damaged shipping during the last four months. In England the tonnage thus restored exceeded half-a-million tons weekly, while last week the total touched 588,000 tons. Similarly France had regained 260,000 tons in one month.

There were indications that the enemy submarines destroyed in May would show a very much better total than in April.

UNHEALTHINESS OF BRITISH WATERS FOR ENEMY SUBMARINES.

London, May 26th.
In connection with the sinking of the German submarine-cruiser, a Naval correspondent of Lloyd's Weekly News says that in view of the unhealthiness of British waters for enemy submarines, which has caused a marked decline in the moral of submarine crews, the German command has concentrated their efforts on more distant lines of communication and may be expected to appear in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, off the coast of Spain, in the vicinity of the Scilly Isles, and in the South Atlantic. The sinking of the submarine-cruiser shows that the Admiralty are prepared for this development.

MAJOR LORD LASCELLES
ACQUITTED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

Major Viscount Lascelles, the heir of the Earl of Harwood, and an officer in the Grenadier Guards, was tried by a district court-martial, presided over by Lieut-General Sir E. Codrington, which sat at Westminster Guildhall on April 24th, on a charge of striking Mr. Charles Penley, the assistant-manager of the Alhambra Theatre, on March 9th. He was further charged with using insulting language to Mr. Penley, and with interfering with Captain Corbett, an assistant provost-marshal, in the execution of his duties.

Mr. Penley said on the night of March 9th he was standing in the entrance to the theatre when his attention was called to a party of officers, one of whom was subsequently arrested, in evening dress, and bumped into witness and struck him.

In answer to Mr. Patrick Hastings, appearing for the accused, witness said he thought at the time that he was struck by another man than the accused.

Mr. Edward Foster, the manager, said he saw the party of officers go along the corridor of the theatre and after one of the number had been arrested he heard the accused say to Mr. Penley that "he had a damn good mind to kick him." The other officers were also abusive. When the arrested officer had been taken away Mr. Penley came from the street end of the corridor, and was surrounded by the officers, who numbered about a dozen. Witness was sure as to the nature of the abusive words used by the accused.

Harry Frankland, an attendant at the theatre, said he saw the accused knock into Mr. Penley. "Nobody could have pushed the accused into Mr. Penley. Mr. Penley and accused were in advance of the rest of the officers. Some of the latter stopped in the corridor and spoke to witness. Witness said Mr. Penley the accused were walking together when the latter bumped into Mr. Penley. He did not agree that Mr. Penley was standing against the wall when he was bumped into."

A.P.M. ENOCKED DOWN.

Captain Ross Corbett, Assistant Provost-Marshal, said he was the officer who arrested Captain McCall at the Alhambra Theatre on the evening of March 9th. As he got his prisoner away in a taxi-cab the accused took hold of Captain McCall. Witness told accused that he must not interfere, as he was an Assistant Provost-Marshal. Accused replied: "If you talk to me like that I will have you placed in arrest."

In answer to Mr. Hastings, witness said he next saw accused at the court of inquiry. He had no doubt that he was the man who interfered with him. He had not seen the accused between the time of the incident in the theatre and the inquiry into the attempt to rescue Captain McCall. It was true that on that occasion he asked the accused to remove his cap in order to be sure that he could identify him. He was quite certain that the man who tried to rescue Captain McCall had an opera cloak on his arm and no opera hat. Witness was knocked down, and did not see other civilians besides the accused in the passage.

In reply to members of the court, Captain Corbett said the accused had not a hat or coat with him. Sergeant-Major Prichard, who assisted the Provost-Marshal to arrest Captain McCall, said he thought Lord Lascelles had with him an opera cloak and hat. He was certain it was the accused who tried to pull Capt. McCall away.

This concluded the case for the prosecution. Sergeant Withington, of the Military Police, said he heard accused say, "I am Lord Lascelles. If you talk like that to me I shall place you under arrest."

DEFENDANT'S EXPLANATION.

Accused, giving evidence, said he was acting major in the Grenadier Guards, and came home from France in January to take a course at Aldershot. On the night in question a party of officers held a dinner and then went to the Alhambra. His seat in the stalls was the second from the end of a row near the exit to Charing-cross-road. In consequence of being told that Captain McCall was in trouble, he went out of the house with Colonel Duff. He carried his hat with him. When he got through the swing doors he saw a crowd of officers and civilians in the passage. The officers were not all of witness' party. He saw a civilian come towards him whom he now knew to be Mr. Penley. The civilian brushed by him and struck him. Witness thought, at the time, in his mind, "You are a fool of yourself." Witness then went back to his seat in the theatre. He denied striking or hustling Mr. Penley, or of being a party to hustling. He also denied striking or touching the Assistant Provost-Marshal. He knew McCall well and liked him, and was sorry for the trouble he was in that night. He was only out of his seat for two minutes. There was no suggestion from the Assistant Provost-Marshal that he (accused) had had anything to do with the attempt to rescue McCall. He was certain that the furthest distance he was from the door of the auditorium was four paces, while Captain McCall was, all the time he was there, at the Charing-cross end of the passage. Until the charge was made against him some time after the night of the event he had no suspicion that such a charge could be made against him.

Major L. Mackinnon, of the Gordon Highlanders, said he sat behind Lord Lascelles, who, in his opinion, was only out of his seat about one minute. He never went out of his seat again. Captain J. A. Kirkwood, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who was one of the party, said he sat next to the last witness. When witness went out (Continued at foot of next column.)

FORCIBLE FEEDING IN PRISON.
DEATH OF A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

A verdict that death was due to pneumonia, accelerated by forcible feeding, but that no blame attached to the prison authorities, was returned at an inquest at Hull on March 22nd on the body of Edward Burns, 35, a weaver, of Failsworth, Manchester, a conscientious objector, who died in prison, where he was undergoing a sentence of two years' imprisonment passed on him at a Court-martial in November last.

The Governor of the goal, Mr. H. Hughesdon, said that Burns was well until March 16th, when he ceased to take food, giving the reason that he was doing it to get out of prison. On March 16th Dr. Howlett informed witness that he considered forcible feeding was necessary, and gave a certificate that Burns was physically fit. The prisoner was forcibly fed twice a day on March 11th, 12th, and 13th, and died on the morning of the 14th. On the 13th Dr. Howlett mentioned that the deceased was suffering from pneumonia.

In answer to Mr. Owen, who represented the relatives, the Governor said that in consequence of a letter written in February by Burns to a young lady, in which he complained of his state of health, Dr. Howlett examined him, and certified that he was in good health. Mr. Owen read a subsequent letter in which Burns said he was not getting pessimistic, but he felt at times that death was the great deliverer in more ways than one.

Dr. Pigeon, who made a post-mortem examination, said there were traces of a milky fluid in the bronchial tubes. Death was due to pneumonia, consequent upon the inhalation of some irritating fluid into the bronchial tubes. Milk would be an irritant fluid, but was the proper food to administer. Dr. Howlett agreed that if the feeding-tube had been longer the man's respiration might not have been affected the food passing down.

KILLING NO MANSLAUGHTER.

Supposing, says a contributor to the Daily News, a doctor testified that the death of an ordinary well-to-do patient was due to pneumonia consequent upon the inhalation of some irritating fluid into the bronchial tubes, supposing milk, an irritant fluid, was found in the dead man's lungs; supposing that the doctor who administered the milk admitted that if he had used a longer feeding tube respiration might not have been affected; would the jury find that no blame attached to the persons responsible for the administration of the food? The answer to these questions—an obvious one—is the only possible commentary on the verdict at Hull on the death of Edward Burns, the conscientious objector. If the Government are prepared to consider the killing of these people, could they not devise some form which would not be quite such an odious, hypocritical travesty of justice as this?

of the theatre the accused was still in his seat. He did not see McCall taken away, because the Assistant Provost-Marshal gave him a push and told him to get out of the way or he would be arrested. He thereupon returned to his seat, and never saw the accused in the passage at all.

Captain R. Heywood, of the Seaforth Highlanders, said he went into the corridor during the disturbance. He called out to the accused, "Why don't you put the A.P.M. under arrest?" and he called it out quite loudly. The accused replied, telling witness not to be a fool.

RESULTING EVIDENCE.

Colonel G. B. Duff, who has lost an arm in action, was the next witness. He said he was the senior officer present at the theatre. He saw an attendant come and speak to Captain McCall, and saw him go out. He then went to the back of the house, and on returning was told that McCall had been arrested. He saw no fracas, and, as senior officer, he received no complaint as to the conduct of Lord Lascelles. He went next day to see Major Wedderburn in regard to McCall. At the time he had no idea of any possible charge against Lord Lascelles.

Mr. Hastings read a report upon the accused made by Colonel Duff on the work of his instructional course. He was described as a good officer, fit to command a battalion. He had seen two years' service in France, and had won the Croix de Guerre.

Captain McCall, who appeared under escort, said he was convicted of drunkenness, for striking an A.P.M., and resisting escort. He said he heard the accused call out to him to keep quiet. Accused was never near witness.

Colonel Sir Henry Streatfield, commanding a regiment of Grenadier Guards, gave the accused an excellent character. He had joined the regiment in 1902, and served for three years. He was aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of Canada for four years, and on the outbreak of war joined the Yeomanry. He had a distinguished career at the front, and had rendered "devoted and gallant service" to the country. He had been previously court-martialled for writing letters home expressing his opinion upon the doings of newspaper correspondents.

Mr. Hastings, addressing the Court, contended that if the evidence of the last three witnesses could be relied upon, it would have been an impossibility for the accused to have touched Captain Corbett. He contended that it was a case of mistaken identity. All the witnesses agreed that the accused had his hat and coat with him, whereas the Assistant Provost-Marshal had said he was perfectly certain that the man who got hold of him had no hat or coat with him.

The Court, retired to consider its verdict, and on its returning the President announced that the accused was found not guilty and acquitted. At the conclusion of the trial Lieut. Eastwood, who had acted as prosecutor, said it was desired that publicity should be given to the case in the interests of the accused, and he would like to say as an officer who had served under the accused how delighted he was with the decision of the Court.

AMERICA'S PART IN THE WAR.

ELOQUENT SPEECHES BY MR. BALFOUR AND MR. PAGE.

Confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Allied cause was the key-note of all the messages and speeches addressed to the distinguished company which attended a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on April 8th to celebrate the anniversary of America's entry into the war. A picturesque incident occurred at the close of the speech made by the American Ambassador in response to the toast. Drawing from beneath the table a silk United States flag, Mr. Page, speaking on behalf of the American officers now stationed in this country, asked the Lord Mayor to accept it for the City of London in token of their appreciation of this distinguished reception and of the common comradeship. Amid cheers, the Lord Mayor caused the flag to be hung over the back of his chair, and in a few appropriate words assured Mr. Page that it would ever be one of the cherished treasures of the City.

The toasts of "The King" and "The Chiefs of the Allied States" were given by the Lord Mayor, who said that the intervention of the United States would affect materially the destinies of the whole human race for generations to come. (Cheers.) "Americans know what France, Great Britain, and Italy have done in the war," he added. "They know that, at immense sacrifice, we have long carried the torch. We know that they are coming in their thousands, hundreds of thousands, and, if need be, their millions, to make victory certain."

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Balfour was received with cheers on rising to propose the toast of "The Day We Celebrate." He said: "This is no ordinary occasion. Often as great events touching the intervals of this great country have been dealt with in this room, I do not believe there has ever been an occasion so important in the history, not of this country alone, nor chiefly of this country, but in the history of mankind and of civilisation, as the occasion we are now celebrating. (Cheers.) We are not merely expressing our personal gratification at the adherence to the Allied ranks of one of the greatest potential Powers—the greatest actual Power—in the world. Our thoughts travel far beyond narrow issues like these, and we are right, for this day is the anniversary of an event which may be taken as marking the exact moment at which the New World threw in its lot with the civilised elements in the Old World, and at which the greatest State among them showed its clear consciousness of the fact that all the forces of civilisation must now be united together if the peril now confined to the mere neighbourhood of Germany, but extending, like Germany's own ambitions, over the whole universe, were to be checked, and if independent development and all the blessings which we associate with international freedom were to have full play in the future. (Cheers.)"

Such an event has never occurred in the history of the world. Indeed, before the world became united, as it has never been united before, by the bonds of commerce and the facilities of travel, it would have been impossible that such an event should have occurred at all. Here and now we celebrate the moment at which, as it were, civilisation came to the full consciousness of itself, and at which all men who are lovers of freedom, whether they dwell in the Old World or in the New, felt they had to make common cause against one over-mastering peril. This event was, no doubt, in America the culmination of a steady process. Here the process of realising the danger was naturally arrived at more quickly—though not at once—because we, from our position, and because of the fact that we were bound by treaty to Belgium, and close understanding united us with our neighbour in France, felt more quickly all that German aggression meant. (Cheers.) Naturally, the process was not and could not be as quick to a great, but remote, community which shares our language and our freedom 3,000 miles across the sea. But because it was slower, believe me, it was not less complete; and at this moment I do not believe that fighting for the Allied cause is any community to be found which more clearly understands what are the issues at stake, and is more firmly determined to see those issues brought to a successful conclusion, than the great Republic of America. (Cheers.)

All of us have come to the conclusion that while there is room on this earth for the free development of all communities, there is no room for the ideal cherished by the German military party and the ideals cherished by the great free democracies of the world. (Cheers.) One or other must prevail. They cannot flourish side by side. (Cheers.) There is nothing novel in these thoughts, out there is a pathetic, or perhaps I ought to say a tragic, side to these statements of ideals brought out by recent events. Those ideals have been crystallised in words which have gone the circle of the earth, and have found an answering echo in every man who knows what freedom means, in the formula given to us by President Wilson. He has stated them with a perfection of form and a force of language which few, if any, living public men can rival. Can anything be more

painful than the use to which President Wilson's principles have been put by the Central Powers? Can anything more justify the feeling of distrust of all statesmanship in Germany and Austria than the use German and Austrian statesmen have made of President Wilson's public declarations of policy? There are the four principles we all know so well, which have been quoted with approval by the Chancellor of Germany and by the Minister of Austria, and which tell us that what is required for a permanent peace is essential justice; that nations are not to be treated as chattels to be exchanged between various Powers; that territorial rearrangements are to be made in the interests of the populations concerned; and that national aspirations are to be considered in any rearrangement of territory made at the conclusion of peace.

The very statesmen who, in language which it is not uncharitable to call hypocritical, have praised those principles publicly before their own countrymen have, at the very moment in which they proclaimed adherence to them, violated them in every particular, cynically, openly, deliberately, and without shame, and in their own countries apparently without reproach.

Take one of the consequences that has followed from this misuse of the principle of nationality. At this moment—because, largely through the influence of President Wilson, that principle has been received with favour, nominally at least, in all the capitals of the world—you find some of our enemies arguing in this fashion, "If you are to determine whether this or that piece of territory is to belong to this or that country by the character of the population inhabiting it, is it not a very simple plan either by massacre or otherwise to change the character of that population?" That sounds almost incredible in its brutality. It has been done. It is being done, and it is proposed to be done at the very moment at which I am speaking under the eyes of those civilised nations, Germany and Austria, Armenians, Greeks, and others. I will not go through the list—more being butchered in some cases, coerced in other cases in order that the population of this or that area may be so manipulated as to come within the purview of President Wilson's principles. Horror can no further go than at the cynicism of such a policy. (Cheers.)

COERCION OF ROMANIA.

I do not say that Austrians or Germans themselves do this. I say it is done by their Allies and under their protection. But the crimes which can be directly charged against the Austrians and Germans, though in some respects less horrible, are not less cynical violations of these same principles. I am not going through all the list, but when I remind you that the actual individual statesmen who expressed their approval of President Wilson's principles about territorial rearrangements, and treating populations as chattels to be exchanged between different Powers—when I tell you (and I do not know whether the public has yet been informed of this) that the Central Powers told Rumania that if she did not conclude peace she would be divided up between Bulgaria on the one side and Hungary on the other, and extinguished from among the elements of the world, you will be able to appreciate the character of the statesmen with whom we have to deal. (Cries of "Shame.") That they have not accomplished, but other things they have accomplished. If anybody will take the trouble to go over the map of Central Europe, at the points of junction between the Russian Empire, the Russian State, the Russian community—I really don't know what to call it—and the great Central Empires, if they will look at the territories which have been ravished from Russia without excuse, reason, or justification, and will consider how those territories have been treated, he will then be able to form in estimate of the sincerity which animates the statesmanship of the Central Powers.

INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENT.

I hope all in this room are desirous of seeing some international arrangement made when this war is over which shall secure the peace of the world. Such a system does not care how ingeniously you contrive it, must break down if the world as arranged at the next peace is a world which has within it the seeds of its own dissolution, in which the arrangements between different countries are such as cannot, human nature being what it is, last except under perpetual compulsion and pressure.

What an international arrangement can do is to see that a natural, but not just arrangement shall be made; but if the system you propose, if it ignores all those essential facts of nationality which play such a leading part in our modern politics, how, by any ingenuity of machinery can you hope to secure the future peace of the world? (Cheers.)

So far I have been concerned only with the moral side of this great occasion, for it was in deference to great moral ideals that the United States came into the war. But remember that you cannot—though all your efforts, and ought to be—you cannot make war by rhetoric and you cannot secure peace by fine phrases. (Cheers.) Our Russian friends are beginning to learn that truth. I hope the lesson will not come too late. The leaders in that country who have been never in the last few months I believe, sincerely thought that by making eloquent appeals to the populations, or sections of the populations, of other countries, they could contrive to put an end to war and bring about an eternal peace. They little knew, or falsely judged, the Power with which they had to deal, and at this moment they lie helpless under the heel of the conqueror. I do not believe that this position can be permanent. (Cheers.) I am one of those who have an undying faith in the Russian people, and I look forward to their emerging by stages, which may be slow and painful, into a position in which Russia shall again be independent, again be united, and shall be what she has never been before, not only independent and united, but free. (Cheers.) Every assistance that we can give her in this painful upward struggle, in some of the sufferings which she has brought upon herself and upon us, I can assure her shall be given. (Cheers.)

The illusions which have brought her to the unhappy position in which she now finds herself have never been entertained by our friends on the other side of the Atlantic. They have always known that, cherishing the ideals in which they believe, they would have in the last resort to fight for them. They have always understood that in this great battle between darkness and light, between right and wrong, sacrifices were inevitable. Always they have shown that those sacrifices they were ready to make to the fullest extent to bring a happy completion to their own ideal ends. It is an inspiring spectacle to see a great nation whose work has hitherto been peaceful—the work of reclaiming vast and wealthy areas—whose thoughts were never turned to war, whose worst enemies never suggested that it was a Power with military ambitions—it is an inspiring sight to see it put all its energies, all its power of sacrifice, all its wealth in men, in ability, and in resources into the service of a cause in which it believes. (Cheers.)

AMERICA'S SACRIFICE.

Surely no greater proof was ever given of its devotion to a common cause than was given recently by President Wilson and the American Government. Gathering with clear perspicacity the magnitude of the military struggle in which we are engaged, they have agreed to allow American troops collected on the other side to be brought over, not to fight in the first instance in an American Army, but to be brigaded in a British or French troops fighting the Western front. (Cheers.) I am not sure that everybody in this room measures the full magnitude of the sacrifice—if that be the word—which that policy involves. (Hear, hear.) If they want to measure it, let them put themselves in the position of the President and Government of the United States, and let them ask whether a British Government would, without hesitation or condition, in obedience to immediate necessity, consent to brigade British troops with troops under another flag. I believe we should do it. I hope we should not fall below our brothers across the Atlantic in the higher patriotism. (Cheers.) But it should be understood and realised by the whole public in this country, I do not believe it will seriously delay what we all desire to see, which is a great American army fighting as an American army side by side with the British Army, the French Army, the Italian Army, and all the other forces of the Allies. Meanwhile it does involve—don't let us disguise it from ourselves—American troops being brigaded with British troops under the British flag, or with French troops under the French flag. It does involve a temporary sacrifice of a great and natural ambition. (Cheers.)

That sacrifice is being performed for a great international end, because the President, and the community whom he represents, have thoroughly realised how much depends upon the fighting in the next few months on the Western Front, and realising that, have left that smaller obstacle must be swept out of the way in order that the great army and shall be achieved. Do any of us doubt that that end will be achieved? (Cheers.) I understand from what I have seen in German newspapers that some of them go the length of saying that the war is already won for Germany. I am the last man to suggest underrating the formidable character of the German military organisation, or the bravery of German troops. It would be folly to do so. But when I am asked, as the Germans ask the world at large, neutrals and belligerents, to look at the war map and see whether they have not won. I look at the war map and I draw quite a definite conclusion. They have made, undoubtedly important gains of territory, but if you consider the matter you will find that in the main these gains of territory have been made at the expense of the superiority of the resisting. The gains of territory they have made against efficient armies, prepared as they are prepared in the field, have not been great. I am not a military critic, and I am not going to say anything about the military aspects of the immediate future. But I would remind our German friends that if they have gained in the manner I have suggested, they have lost a good deal more. If they look at the map they will find there are great blocks of territory which formerly belonged to them or their allies, over which the German flag or the flag of any ally fighting for Germany no longer flies.

My conclusions and confidence are based on the fact that, in spite of the unhappy loss of Russia as an efficient ally, the forces which are fighting for right and freedom are greater than the forces which are fighting against it, and that we have behind us, in America chiefly, though not solely, reserves of power which, as the war develops, will themselves develop, and that in addition to all the superiority this gives us in the purely military aspect of the situation, the Allies command weapons against the Central Powers, weapons of which the Central Powers have no commensurate, with all the necessary instruments of modern civilised commercial life, which they cannot shatter, and which will aid the gallantry of our troops in the field in the final struggle against German domination. Above all, I put my confidence in the unity of those who are fighting together, from whatever nation they may be drawn, and in the excellence of their cause. (Cheers.) Next to the energy with which Germany has pursued her military object, is the energy with which she has attempted by an unscrupulous propaganda to divide one Ally from another and make mischief between them. She has completely failed, and I think today we should celebrate not only the anniversary on which we have met, but the unity of that great corporation of free nations which is carrying on the struggle. (Cheers.)

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

The American Ambassador, Mr. W. H. Page, replying to the toast, said: "It is with much emotion that, as spokesman for my countrymen at your hospitable table, I rise to thank you for so thoughtful remembering this momentous anniversary in our history, and your kindness in keeping with the kindness of all your countrymen. Almost a year ago you welcomed us into the privilege of sharing this grim business with yourselves, and, in little ways and big ways, you have shown your appreciation of our companionship. Those of us who live among you have received such genuine kindness during this memorable year that I have more than once said that the happiest fate that could befall a man is to

be an American now living in Great Britain. I will mention only two of your innumerable acts of thoughtfulness which are typical of many more. Lord Leconfield gave his spacious and beautiful residence for use as an American Officers' Club, and no officer who has enjoyed it will ever fail of the most hearty appreciation. Again, when the *Tuscania* was torpedoed, your naval patrol not only risked its own ships and the lives of their crews in rescuing our men, but the kind people of Ireland and Scotland—also people of high station and the humblest dwellers on those rough coasts—showed an unselfish kindness that we can never forget. (Cheers.) These acts are like your hospitality to-day, tokens of genuine good feeling.

This has been a memorable year in our history. I hold in my hand a brief official record of the work we have done to help in this great enterprise to free the world from this mortal danger. We have made mistakes, we have suffered delays, we have met misfortune of weather and of plans. But these are details. We have laid the broad foundations of victory, and this is the main thing. We have built a vast military structure on the broad basis of the lives of our best youth, of the treasure of our industry, of the undivided patriotism of our whole nation. We have found and taken our place in the array of free nations, whose courage is put to the supreme test in all our smaller matters of this kind we all our comrades turned aside nor turned back till success was won, and we will not turn aside nor turn back now. (Cheers.)

Our Navy came instantly to the rescue of our mutual traffic by sea, and has worked with so perfect co-ordination with yours that the British and American contingents and personnel are indistinguishable. We have now so lent our land forces you and to the French that the enemy will find not three separate forces opposed to him, but one solid great army, as if its components were of one nation. Our Commanding General said to the Commander-in-Chief of all the Allied Forces in France: "I come to tell you that the American people will consider it a great honour that our troops have taken part in the present battle. (Cheers.) I tell you in my own name and theirs that, if it is a question of fighting, our infantry, artillery, and aviators, and all that we have at your service, to use as you wish, and there will come still more, as many as may be necessary. I have come expressly to tell you that the American people will be proud to take part in the greatest and grandest battle in history." (Cheers.) That is our response to the instant demand of this critical time. I think that no previous combination of different nations has ever in human history shown a spirit of unselfishness to match this union of British, French, and American co-ordination. Such unanimity of our vast democracy as President Wilson has is a new fact in our history, and so far as I know a new fact in the history of any nation as large as the Republic. (Hear, hear.)

A REFASHIONED WORLD.

In this hour of supreme test we are hurrying, and we will come with as many allies as are needed—some, along with you and our French companions-in-arms, so to redden the fields of France that rulers or nations who hereafter meditate conquest will see there the price that free men paid for freedom, and will hesitate and desist. Your heroic example makes an immortal experience to share your unyielding endurance. No nation that helps to stay this plague will ever outlive the glory of its achievement nor the thanks of succeeding generations. And we have to thank you especially for your sure shield against the subjugation of the seas and the threatened attacks on lands beyond them. For this I speak our appreciation with a new understanding, and this understanding will never pass from our grateful recollection. (Cheers.) My countrymen here and at home would not forgive me if I failed again to assure the distinguished statesman—our good friend throughout a long public career whose speech stirs us to higher efforts—that his historic service to us is already linked with one of the most heroic moods of our nation, and will so abide in our appreciative memory. And we shall carry with us a grateful recollection of your hospitality on this historic day, and our appreciation of the presence here of this distinguished company. God help us: we shall together finish this tragic business, and then, still together, take up the task of reestablishing a battered world better than it ever was before. What is it that wins a victory? (Cheers.) What is it that wins a victory on land or at sea? However large a past machinery may play in war, it is the ultimate courage and the ultimate endurance that win victory. This ultimate courage and this ultimate endurance are products of character. Every one races that have character. Every one who quails or fears or falters or whose heart fails him weakens the common heart of the mass. And every one who stands resolutely to his task and fears not helps the common courage of all. Thus your stirring greeting to us, who are the latest comers to our common sacrifice, is a buttress to our resolution. We go away braver men than we came. In the name of the American officers stationed here I have the honour to ask you to accept for the City of London this United States flag in token of our appreciation of your kind remembrance of this day, and of our appreciation also of this distinguished gathering in our honour. (Prolonged cheers.)

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR.

The Italian Ambassador (the Marquis Imperiali di Francavilla), who also responded, said never perhaps more than now had Great Britain been lighted by the glowing heroism of her sons and the magnificent heroism of which she had made herself the champion. Thus events were naturally maturing the sublime ideals of President Wilson. A league was already formed of God-fearing, law-abiding, peace-loving nations, who with grim determination were fighting for the triumph of the principles of right and freedom and justice and the independence of all the peoples. (Cheers.) Whatever efforts and sacrifices were necessary, they were ready to make them in order that this new era might arise out of the stupendous struggle now taking place. (Cheers.)

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

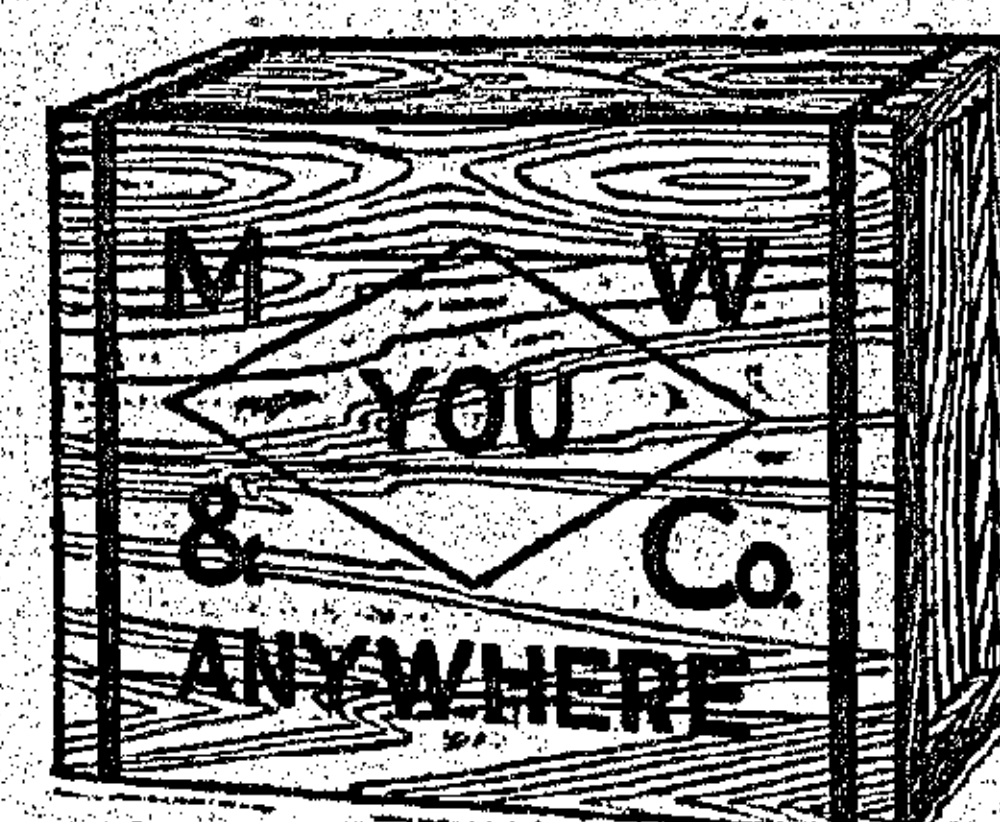
WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE				Approximately.
1st prize	"	"	"	\$125,000
2nd prize	"	"	"	187,500
3rd prize	"	"	"	50,200
4th prize	"	"	"	37,500
5th prize	"	"	"	20,000
6th prize	"	"	"	15,000
7th prize	"	"	"	10,000
8th prize	"	"	"	5,000
9th prize	"	"	"	14,000
10th prize	"	"	"	8,000
11th prize	"	"	"	6,000
12th prize	"	"	"	4,500
13th prize	"	"	"	4,800
14th prize	"	"	"	1,500
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99th prize	"	"	"	1,500
100th prize	"	"	"	1,500

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

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to	from	Sta. from Colombo	1917	1917
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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU ... 12,500 tons	THURS. 30th May 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,000 tons	SAT. 15th June 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,500 tons	SAT. 20th July 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HWAH-WU MARU ... 8,000 tons	MON. 3rd June
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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Next Sailings from Hongkong.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... TUES. 11th June, at 11 A.M.

† KASHIMA MARU ... THURS. 20th June, at 11 A.M.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	MON. 3rd June
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT. 8th June
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 22nd June
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES. 18th July

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th

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"ARABIA MARU" ... WED'DAY, 5th June, at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 9th June, at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU" ... MONDAY, 17th June, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

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KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOI.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 2nd June, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOI.

"BOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 6th June, at 3 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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